3-1943

AAA

Globe and Independent
Nashville. Tenn.

A. L. HOLSEY HAS MADE COMPILATION

MAR 12 1943

Field Officer, So Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—

1. The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Claude R. Wickard, has said that "food will win the war and write the peace."

2. The job ahead for American farmers in 1943 is to produce enough food to supply the 1-2 million pounds each day for our fighting men, as well as food for our industrial workers and civilian population. Under the provisions of Lend-Lease, we have already shipped to our Allies over 8 billion pounds of food and, in 1943, this must be stepped up because as countries now occupied by Axis oppressors are freed, their peoples must be fed and thus, enabled to join our fighting forces.

3. Farmers in the Southern States are generally in a better position to respond to this appeal for increased production because for the past 10 years, with the aid of the AAA and other Government programs, their economic position has gradually improved. Cash farm income in 10 Southern states increased from $820,000,000 in 1932 to $1,700,000,000 in 1939 or $70.00 per farm person in 1932 to $145.00 per farm person in 1939. This improved financial status while still below that of comparable non-farm groups, has meant improvement in health and greater physical stamina, resulting from the production and use of more and better food crops in farm homes.

4. During 1943, there will be shortages of farm labor, seed, fertilizer and implements. An important part of the Government's aid to farmers this year includes measures to relieve such of these shortages which otherwise would hamper productive efforts.

5. Economists estimate that in 1943, there will be a civilian population income of $120,000,000,000 with only $60,000,000,000 worth of civilian goods available. The device of rationing, which is set up to meet this situation, places added responsibility on physicians, welfare workers, educators, club-women, nutritionists, and church, fraternal, business and other leaders, to plan such community, county and state programs of coordination as will help the masses of our people to adjust themselves to the necessary curtailment in supplies with least impairment to efficiency and health.

6. The AAA program can assist farming efforts in the following ways:

(a) Payments on special crop allotments, such as cotton, tobacco, and peanuts, providing cash for the purchase of materials necessary for the largest contribution to the Food for Freedom program.

(b) Payments for practices to conserve and improve the soil and thereby increase the production of vital war crops and food products.

(c) By providing such conservation materials as lime, super-phosphate, legume and other seeds without an immediate cash payment, thereby enabling needy people to increase production and make their contribution.

(d) By assuring a fair price for such crops or products as cotton, tobacco, wheat, rice, corn, peanuts, soybeans, poultry, eggs, dairy products, livestocks, vegetables and the like through price supporting loans or guarantees.

7. In addition to the assistance provided by AAA production credit may be secured through the Farm Credit and Farm Security Administrations.

8. City, town and suburban dwellers with sufficient sunny space and fertile ground, or who have access to community plots are urged by the Secretary of Agriculture to further assist the war effort by growing vegetables for family use. Every garden which takes care of family needs releases our already overtaxed transportation facilities for more pressing services and helps to relieve the strain on dwindling stocks in retail food stores.

9. In the effort to improve conditions in rural areas, our Government has provided competent and efficient Negro leaders, Extension Agents and representatives of the Farm Security Administration, Farm Credit Administration and Agricultural Adjustment Agency in cooperation with Vocational Teachers, Jeanes Supervisors and others are prepared and ready to assist farmers in working out details of the food production program, and to provide general information on the progress of the program to Negro leaders in urban centers.

MAR 12 1943

MAR 12 1943

MAR 12 1943

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
February 21, 1943

NEGRO FARMERS GET CROP INFORMATION

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 20.—How Negro farmers can make and carry out farming plans that will yield maximum production of wartime crops and live stock was outlined at a two-day meeting of Negro county agents and vocational teachers of agriculture here.

State agricultural leaders presented the 1943 national and state farm production job, explained how farmers could use the farm plan sheets in developing better farming programs, told how producers can meet production problems and suggested how farmers may use the AAA to increase farm production.

Among the agricultural leaders who took part in the two-day program were E. A. Miller, Southern division, AAA; T. M. Patterson, state AAA administrator; L. I. Jones, director of extension; Miss Mae Cresswell, state home demonstration agent; H. G. Forbes, assistant AAA administrator; C. F. Clark, Southern division, AAA; A. L. Holsey and James P. Davis, field officers, AAA; the Rev. James L. Sells of Crystal Springs, Roy Martin, state department vocational education; J. S. Smith, state crop insurance supervisor, and E. L. Deal, Southern division, AAA.

Alabama Farmer Proves Interracial Co-ops Works

Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va.

UNION SPRINGS, Ala.—"Buying things we need together has helped us a lot this past year," said Cliff M. Thornton, secretary-treasurer of the Bullock County Purchasing and Marketing Association, at a recent meeting of the association's board of directors. JAN 2 3 1943

The meeting was called for the purpose of deciding how much of the savings on pooled garden seed purchases could be returned to the members.

It was only a matter of routine business for the board, but seven years ago nothing like this had ever been heard of or thought of in Bullock County, Alabama—for here was a board of directors of a corporation composed of three white and two colored farmers in the deep south discussing problems of mutual interest.

DRESSED IN OVERALLS

Dressed in their overalls these five men sat around a big table in the office of the Farm Security Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and conducted their business as orderly and efficiently as any other board. JAN 2 3 1943

"Last year, the Farm Security Administration encouraged us to begin meeting in neighborhood groups," explained Mr. Thornton. "We met in our various homes, at the church or schoolhouse. Most of the time the FSA supervisor would meet with us.

"At first some of the people thought that the council should be divided into groups, one for the whites and one for the colored people.

"This, however, would have doubled our expense and trouble since we were all meeting for the purpose of settling problems common to all, it was felt that the two council groups should meet together." JAN 2 3 1943

Asked if this arrangement had intensified any racial problems, Mr. Thornton replied: "No it hasn't. In fact there isn't any problem as far as any of us are concerned. We work together in the fields, we meet on the roads, we trade at the same stores, we all fight the same pests in our crops, and we have to contend with the same kind of weather."

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Negro Farmers Are Honored For Food Production Work

FEB 11 1943 ALA

Eleven Negro farm families who made outstanding records in food production last year were honored at a meeting last Saturday in the Institute campus. The meeting, sponsored by the Farm Security Administration, was presided over by Rev. C. W. Kelly.

William E. Street, field representative of the FSA, delivered awards to the following:

Herbert Fort, James Austin, Albert Sanford and Charlie Pinkard for their unusual record in the sale of chickens, eggs and turkeys. Posey Steele received an award for his splendid record in livestock. Nellie Henderson was honored for her food preservation record of 1,083 quarts. Sims Lewis, and Gus Swanson also received awards for food preservation. S. L. Mindingall, Nathan Harris and Ed Mahone earned awards for the marketing of hogs, livestock, livestock products and truck crops. FEB 1 1943

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, delivered an address in which he stressed the importance of production of food to win the war and place farmers on a self-supporting basis. Mr. Street spoke on the production of food for victory.

Evergreen, Ala., Courant
January 21, 1943

News Among Colored

By J. B. Jordan, Negro Agent

During the week from January 12-16, inclusive, the Negro farmers here observed the Mobilization Day, that was proclaimed by the president of the United States, and the governor of the state of Alabama.

With the aid of the Soil conservation set-up, A.A.A., F.S.A., and the white county agricultural agent, the Negro farm and Home Agents called together the 1500 fifteen hundred Negro farmers from over the county to observe the Mobilization Day.

There were meetings held in every community in the county, where the farmers were told about the great big job of growing food and feed for themselves, as well as some for the nations that are helping us to fight, and to win this great struggle for world Freedom. The farmers pledged 100% to step-up the chicken, and eggs production, peanuts, corn, potatoes, beans, swine, beef, and good home garden.

The farmers were told that all Americans, regardless of race or creed, must take the right side in this issue. There are only two sides, no neutral course remains. Each person is either against this all-out-food production campaign, or he is for it. He opposes the onslaught of Hitlerism or supports it. If he makes no choice, that is a choice; if he takes no side he is on Hitler's side. If he does not act, that is an act for Hitler. The farmers also were told to take sides consciously, solemnly, and not default. If we fail to produce the foods there can not be any victory; without victory in this, everything else is in vain; every beautiful American Achievement will taunt us as a cathedral turned into a slave market. What are our schools, our churches, our homes; what are our legislatures; what are our radios, our papers and our movies, if slave drivers rules the world? Every river in our land would be as bitter waters of Babylon. Our very homes would be places of exile. We would be as spiritual chain gangs manacled by a power we would not muster will to resist, moving in a darkness created by our own desire not to see.

To prevent that, an all-out-food production will be our first step. Whatever it may cost, we shall take it.

Butler, Ala., Advocate
January 28, 1943

RURAL WAR TRAINING PROGRAM AT COLORED SCHOOL

By-J. T. Banks, Voc. Teacher.

The Rural War Production Training Program at the Choctaw County Training school at Lisman, Ala. is in full operation.

The courses now being offered are conservation processing of food for farm families, increasing egg production. These classes meet two nights a week. We also have two classes meet five nights a week, 3 hours each night. We are serving eleven communities with approximately 110 trainee. After these courses are completed other courses wil be offered. One of the main purposes of this training program is to provide instruction which will aid individual farmers in "outlining a plan of action by which production goals can be reached in the shortest time possible.

Whatever effort is put fouth by farmers to increase production of food for our nation will be directed toward the United Victory. War calls for the efforts of all men, women and children. Eleven communities are no exception and when the time comes it will be said that "The farmer in 11 communities met their goals."

Talladega, Ala., Mountain Home
February 10, 1943

Negro Farmers Give Full Co-Operation

Work Vigorously To Meet War Production Goal For County

Negro farmers of Talladega County are co-operating with whole-hearted efficiency in planning for increased agricultural production to meet wartime needs, County Agent O. V. Hill said Monday.

Two meetings for Negro farmers will be held this week, with the discussion slated to emphasize the necessity of meeting production quotas and the importance of good pastures.

The first of the meetings will be held at Piney Grove Community tonight.

The second will be held at New Maryland on Wednesday night, Mr. Hill said. Capacity attendance is expected at both meetings.

Moulton, Ala., Advertiser
February 4, 1943

Colored Farmers Study Swine At Cave Springs

(By J. C. Johnson)

A course of ten lessons in "Increase in Pork Production" was recently closed at Cave Springs Colored School. Much interest was aroused in swine to increase food for our soldiers and our Allies as well as for home use. The class was carried to the livestock sale at Russellville, to the Decatur packing plant, and to three farms where hogs were kept on a commercial basis.

Mr. Eldred Elkins, a prosperous livestock man of Mt. Hope taught the course. Seventeen farmers enrolled and several of them plan to increase their swine while prices are good and meat is scarce.

Other similar courses could be arranged where ten or more farmers are interested and will attend. Courses in poultry, beef, gardening, peanuts, soybeans, dairying and others can be arranged. They may be held at any convenient place. Transportation will be furnished.

Farmers interested in any of the above courses should see J. C. Johnson, Vocational Agriculture teacher at Mt. Hope.

NEGRO SOIL CONSERVATION

Evergreen, Ala., Courant
March 25, 1943

By Lucius ... nes

Henry H. Rankins, Alice Booker, Eula L. Laster, W. H. Henry, B. C. Rankins and others of the China Community have just made application to the S. C. S. for assistance.

These farmers in China Community and others who have learned the cost of erosion to the farmers of Alabama is estimated at $25,000,000.00 each year will establish an effective erosion control program including the following:

1. A water disposal system, including terraces, vegetated outlets, meadows, kudzu, cover crops.
2. Contour farming on cultivated thick growing legumes.
3. Crop rotations which includes 4. Establishing and improving permanent pasture.
5. Planting winter and summercrops.
6. Strip cropping.
7. Use of fertilizers, lime, and manure.
8. Repairing gullies and ditches.
9. Woodland management and fire protection of forest and fields.
10. Wildlife management and preservation.

Dadeville, Ala. Record
March 18, 1943

MACHINERY REPAIR COURSE GIVEN TO NEGRO FARMERS

Growing out of a pressing need for greater farm mobilization and expanded group activities, a defense training class has been organized by the colored farmers in the Camp Hill vicinity. The class is learning the operation, care and repair of farm machinery. The course was made possible through the joint efforts and cooperation of the white vocational agriculture teacher, superintendent of education, the colored FSA agents and the principal of the County Training School. Funds, instruction materials and equipment are made available by the OYAS branch office in Auburn.

The class was organized following the regular session and lecture class on poultry production. This defense class has been organized for two months and meets each Wednesday night at 7:30 p. m. at the County Training School. Thirty-five farmers agreed to participate in the shop work activities. Three hours are devoted to the work on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 2 to 5 o'clock and on Saturday morning from 8:30 to 11:30.

Mr. Pruitt, white vocational agriculture teacher at Camp Hill, provided farm tools (surplus shop and farm equipment).

The classes have met regularly since the beginning with a large and appreciative attendance.

A number of paint jobs have been turned out with special emphasis on the conservation of metal. All bolts are tightened or replaced before the job is approved. Other jobs that have been accomplished by the farmer-students are:

Repair of distributor boxes, knockers, wagons, wheels, singletrees, turners, plowstocks; replace handles, beams and foot; sharpened scooters, work tools; built chicken feed troughs and hoppers.

The course provides funds for only 36 hours of training. Half of the time has already been gainfully spent. The question remaining now is whether or not the remaining 18 hours will be adequate to meet the needs of all the repair work to be done. This will necessitate making a survey of the equipment and machinery needing repair which will be done immediately. The results are to be submitted to the OYAS for further consideration.

NEGRO SOIL CONSERVATION

Evergreen, Ala., Courant
May 6, 1943
By Luther E. Jones

J. D. Dryer of Morning Star community this year will make a deposit in his soil by planting crotalaria as a summer legume, blue lupine as a winter legume, kudzu as a permanent hay and soil builder. Dryer has made plans to establish 8 acres of permanent pasture and to build the Nichol type terrace where needed on his cultivable land.

Eula L. Laster of China community has seen a 30% increase in milk production by turning her cow in a permanent pasture containing dallis, common lespedeza, and white dutch clover. She plans to increase her pasture and 400 lbs. of superphosphate and 1 ton of lime per acre.

Stony Fountain of Lyeffion community is pleased with the survival of kudzu seedlings he planted this spring. He is planting corn between the kudzu rows on 5 acres of very poor and badly eroded land. Th ekudzu and corn will be cultivated at the same time.

[illegible], Ala., Courant
April 1, 1943

NEGRO SOIL CONSERVATION

By Luther E. Jones

R. L. Philyaw, a soil conservation demonstrator, says: "I like my 10 acres of 2 year old kudzu so well that I have decided to get several more acres established this spring. I feel that every farmer in Conecuh County needs several acres of kudzu for a permanent hay crop, temporary grazing for either hogs, cows, chickens, mules, or for a water disposal and soil builder.

4-H Club girl takes brother's place behind the plow and did a good job laying off corn rows beginning 3 feet from the water channel of their Nichols type terrace.

W. A. Jones, A. F. S. A. Farm Operator just received help with his terraces, and was given information concerning the establishing of a permanent pasture, a permanent hay crop by increasing his kudzu acreage on his steepest and poorest land, and information on woodland management.

NEGRO SOIL CONSERVATION

By Luther E. Jones

B. L. Nickerson, Clarence Taylor, Ed Randall, Mary Tarry, Eliza Randall, G. G. Johnson, and B. L. Montgomery of Nichburg community have just had their farms planned by the Soil Conservation Service.

G. G. Johnson got 8 acres kudzu established for permanent hay crop, 12 hours after the S.C.S. mapped his farm.

Cleve Millen[illegible] S.C.S. cooperator and F.S.A. worker is fertilizing his kudzu this week and will get another patch started.

Many farmers in Conecuh County have found that a small patch of kudzu makes their corn last longer, makes their soil richer, and makes their animals fatter.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
JUL 24 1943

BILL McCLELLAN'S FARM

One of the prize exhibits for several hundred farmers from the six counties of the Coosa River soil conservation district meeting up in Calhoun county the other day was the farm of Bill McClellan, a Negro. Bill has 40 acres. A few years ago it was barren hillside sloping down to a narrow little valley and a slight rise at the rear. It was as unpromising a looking piece of land as could be found in a day's travel.

Last week dozens of automobiles stopped along the road that passes Bill's place and from the cars the whole farm was visible. Every sloping portion was covered with a rich and lush growth of Kudzu. Bill had followed the advice of the soil experts and year after year had rotated and planted the right things, and on this particular day there could be seen from the road nine different crops, all in a fine state of growth and cultivation. On the little hill at the rear he had a splendid stand of pine trees he had planted and they formed a pleasing background for his legumes and corn and cotton and beans. Those pines will in time also yield money.

Bill made a little talk to those several hundred white men, including Senator Lister Hill and Representative Sam Hobbs and Joe Starnes. What he had to say was principally in answer to questions, and Bill was pretty proud of what he had done, and he had good reason to be. Formerly he was always broke. Now he says every time he puts his hand in his pocket he hears something jingle, and even when he goes into the bank they say: "Good morning, Bill."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
NOV 7 - 1943

Negro Farmers To Have Institute

GREENVILLE, ALA., Nov. 6.—(AP)—Negro farmers from throughout this section have been invited to a demonstration Nov. 12 designed to show that "agriculture takes a shift from a one-cropping system to a better livestock and conservation program."

State Agriculture Department and extension officials have been asked to participate in the program arranged by H. Z. Franklin, negro home demonstration agent, and negro Farm Agent Elliot Robbins.

The program, to fully acquaint all our leaders with this new type of agriculture," will include demonstrations of forestry and hog raising for men and boys, and canning and fabric-care for women and girls.

The demonstrations will be staged at the farms of W. A. Roper and George Gaffney and R. M. Payne. The farms of Roper and Payne have been approved as TVA fertilizer demonstration points, Robbins said.

C. P Granade, Dallas County agent; Joe N. Poole, State commissioner of agriculture and industries, and other State and county officials have been invited to take part in the program.

3-1943
Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

FARMERS URGED NOT TO REST ON HOES NEXT YEAR

By J. P. Davis

LITTLE ROCK, [illegible] Dec. 23—President Roosevelt in a recent address said, "In the last war American farmers fed four million people in uniform. In the present world war we are feeding 11,000,000 who are scattered in all parts of the world."

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard said, "There were 20,000,000 victory gardens in 1934," and is asking for 22,000,000 or 10 per cent increase.

The secretary also said that a recent survey showed approximately 90 per cent of those who started gardens last spring were still working away at them and now have excellent plantings.

Judge Marvin Jones, war food administrator, is asking for an increase over 1943 production in the following truck crops fresh vegetables.

Lima beans, snap beans, cabbage, carrots, sweet corn, onions, green peas, tomatoes. (Special stress placed on a heavy increase in the production of green and leafy vegetables.)

In our southern region states we have 545,625 Negro farm operators as follows:

Alabama, 73,354; Arkansas, 57,025; Florida, 9,758; Georgia, 59,132; Louisiana, [illegible]; Mississippi, 159,540; South Carolina, 61,307; Texas, [illegible].

Let us go on war-time schedule. If each of our farmers will give the customary half holiday on Saturdays during the year 1944 and apply this two days per month to their year around garden it will be a contribution to the war effort far greater than we can imagine, as it will mean 13,104,300 extra days in the production of food for our own families and all of our boys at the front.

Remember, there was no hunger in America this year!

3-1943

ARKANSAS

Negro Farmer Saves His Farm

Chicago Bee

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 19—The old-time melodrama of the mortgaged home, in which the long lost son returns in the nick of time to save his widowed mother's property, had its modern counterpart in a report submitted recently by a rural rehabilitation supervisor of the Farm Security Administration in Eastern Arkansas.

Chicago, Ill

The home is that of a Negro farm family with 12 children. The hero is the FSA farm debt adjustment committee.

In 1940 [illegible] given up hope of saving the farm they had lived on for many years. It was mortgaged to a wealthy planter who had filed foreclosure papers when the farm debt adjustment committee came to the rescue. A private individual was found who agreed to lend the family the necessary $663 to pay off the mortgage. The new note allowed five years for payment.

One reason the family had been unsuccessful in paying off the mortgage was there had been no livestock on the farm. A loan from the Farm Security Administration enabled the family to buy a cow [illegible] FSA supervisors offered their help.

This year, however, the family had whittled the note down to $118. They also own three good milk cows, two heifers, a brood sow and three other hogs and over 200 chickens.

Crops include an acre of Irish potatoes, an acre of sweet potatoes, one-half acre of tomatoes, 15 acres of corn, four acres of grain sorghum, seven acres of hay. There are 19 acres of cotton in cultivation for a cash crop and with an [illegible] crop year, this Negro family can easily pay its debt to the FSA this fall and again possess full title to the land.

3-1943 D.C.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Will Start New Production Drive

JAN 7 - 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Having helped achieve in 1942 the greatest agricultural production in history, the Nation's 680,000 Negro farmers are joining in the Farm Mobilization Day observance proclaimed by President Roosevelt for Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Mobilization Day, which will signal the starting gun for a new agricultural record production to meet the increasing needs of our fighting men, our allies, and our civilian population, will be highlighted by a nation-wide all-network radio program.

In proclaiming Farm Mobilization Day, the President asked the farmers of the country to gather, wherever possible, with Department of Agricultural representatives Extension Service agents, vocational agricultural teachers, state officials, and farm organization leaders to discuss ways and means of assuring the maximum production of vital food in 1943.

SHOULD BE GRATEFUL

Said President Roosevelt. "The people of this country may well be grateful that for three successive years the farmers of the United States have given us record harvests. Every pound of food finds use in wartime. Our soldiers, sailors, and marines require large supplies of food both in this country and abroad, and these three record-smashing years of farm production will mean much for victory.

JAN 7 - 1943

"Farmers may justly be proud of the production record of agriculture. They have achieved this record in spite of many handicaps, and the country owes them a debt of gratitude. Although they have produced much this year the nation will require even more of them during the year that is now before us. In full realization of many difficulties affecting farm production during wartime, the people of this nation place reliance on the zeal, devotion, and unstinting efforts of farmers to do their part toward ultimate victory.

"Food is no less a weapon than tanks, guns, and planes. As the power of our enemies decreases, the importance of the food resources of the United Nations increases. With this thought in mind, we must further mobilize our resources for the production of food."

URGE PRODUCTION GOALS

In the Mobilization Day broadcast, speakers will urge the farmers to attain the production goals for the year. Farm groups, colored and white gathered in various communities throughout the agricultural area to discuss the part they can play in reaching the goals, will turn on their radios to hear these speakers. Following Mobilization Day an intensive campaign will be launched to get farmers to sign-up, or agree to produce their share of the vital foods and fibers needed for the war effort.

Despite the shortages of farm machinery, labor, fertilizer, and insecticides, it is believed that agricultural production in 1943 will be sufficiently high to meet our wartime needs. In view of the unprecedented food production achieved last year by Negro farmers, it is thought by Department officials that colored farmers together with other small farmers who face no labor problem will carry a large part of the increased production

5,310 GET COWS

JAN 7 - 1943

T. M. Campbell, Extension field agent, who works with farmers in seven Southern states, points out that thousands of Negro farmers, who had never had a garden, chickens, pigs, or a milk cow, began raising their own food at home last year. He says that in Georgia alone 5,310 obtained their first milk cow, 3,540 began raising pigs 7,670 began raising chickens, 8,850 started their first gardens, and 12,980 raised peanuts to help overcome the vegetable oil shortage.

Mr Campbell believes that almost all of Georgia's 59,000 colored farmers will begin growing a large part of their food at home this year. He also points out that colored farmers everywhere are not only growing enough food to meet their home needs, but many of them are also producing extra pigs, beef cattle, chickens and eggs for market.

Va. Professor Appointed To Agricultural Bureau

DEC 11 1943

The appointment of Dr. James A Bayton as associate social science analyst in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics here

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. JAMES A. BAYTON

has been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Bayton, who is on leave from Virginia State College where he heads the department of psychology, will serve as a study director in B.A.E's division of program survey. In this capacity, he will help to establish the basis for effective administrative planning in various Department agencies.

DEC 11 1943

A specialist in social science research, the analyst, a Philadelphian, received his doctorate in this field from the University of Pennsylvania last June. He has served on the staff at Virginia State for four years.

Dunnellon, Fla., Sun
March 26, 1943

NEGRO FARM PEOPLE HELP IN PRODUCING LARGER FOOD CROPS

Tallahassee, Fla.—Florida's Negro farm families are responding readily and effectively to the government's call for greater production of food for home and market this year, Miss Mary E. Keown, state home demonstration agent, said today.

Miss Keown cited a recent report from Beulah S. Shute, district Negro home agent, showing that Negro farm families are planting more and larger home gardens, increasing their livestock herds and poultry flocks, canning more food and increasing their acreage of food and feed crops for use on the farm and for sale to others.

Negro farm women and girls in Alachua, Madison, Leon, Gadsden, Jackson, Marion, Putnam, Duval, and Hillsborough counties, particularly, are helping the war effort in many ways.

Besides the food production and canning work they are doing many Negro farm women and girls are contributing to the Red Cross, buying war bonds and stamps, and helping in many other ways, Miss Keown said.

This Clipping from
Bonifay Holmes Advertiser
Bonifay, Fla.
April 1, 1943

COLORED FARMER HAS EARLY FARM CROPS

William Jones, who describes himself as an "ex-Geneva county colored farmer," is making good on the old Long place, just east of Bonifay on the old Chipley road.

He is particularly pleased with his early "stuff," coming in good time to tide the table demand over until regular crop time. He has early melons, cantaloupes, tomatoes, corn, etc. His general farm crops are also coming along fine and he feels that he is going to be able to do his share in the food frr victory drive.

3-1943

FSA

MISSISSIPPI

First Negro Farmer To Pay Off FSA Loan Will Be Cited Soon

JACKSON, Miss.—(AP)—Ceremonies at Jackson College here Feb. 12 will honor Roddie Pridgett as the first Negro farmer in the United States to pay off his loan under the Bankhead-Jones farm tenant act administered by the Farm Security Administration.

JAN 24 1943

Pridgett obtained the loan of $1,495 in 1938 to buy a 120-acre farm in Rankin County nine miles south of Pelahatchie, Miss., which he now owns by paying the loan nearly 36 years ahead of time.

The loan was payable at 3 per cent interest over a period of 40 years, but the 41-year-old farmer, father of nine children, improved the place and paid out of debt in exactly 52 months.

H. A. "Ab" Patrick, white farmer who recommended Pridgett for the loan, declared he "would never have owned a farm today if it hadn't been for the FSA's farm ownership program."

Pridgett and his wife were sharecroppers "just getting by" five years ago. Now, besides their nine healthy and well-clothed children, they have much to show for their hard work and thrift.

JAN 24 1943

Last year the family canned more than 600 quarts of food products and they have seven hogs to kill, 250 gallons of cane syrup, quantities of potatoes and peanuts, nine head of dairy stock, 150 chickens, plenty of corn, hay and other feed stuffs, two teams of workstock, a wagon, plows and other farm equipment.

Pridgett sold 20 dozen eggs a week last year, has money in the bank to finance his 1943 farm operations and is cooperating in the government food for freedom program. Except for $600 received from timber sales his income has been entirely from sales of farm crops and livestock.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Pays FSA Loan 36 Years Ahead, To Be Honored

FEB 11 1943

Ceremony To Pay Homage To Race Farmer Of Miss.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (SNS)—Completing payment for his farm under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, 36 years ahead of schedule, Roddie Pridgett, Negro farmer of Rankin County, Miss., will be honored by special ceremonies to be held at Jackson College, Jackson, Miss., February 12.

J. L. Reddix, president of Jackson College, has announced that Judge J. Morgan Stevens prominent Jackson attorney, will be the principal speaker, and T. B. Fatherree, assistant regional director of Farm Security Administration, will deliver the cancelled notes to Mr. Pridgett. The ceremony will highlight the annual farmers' conferences sponsored by the college.

First Negro farmer to complete payment for his farm under the program, Mr. Pridgett is 41 and the father of nine children. Five years ago when he and Mrs. Pridgett obtained the loan of $1,495 to buy a 120-acre farm through the U. S. Department of Agriculture's FSA, they were sharecroppers just barely getting by.

FEB 1 1943

Says H. A. Patrick, well known white Rankin County farmer, who recommended Pridgett for the loan, "Rod would never have owned a farm today if it hadn't been for the FSA farm ownership program."

Paying for their farm in a little over four years hasn't been an easy task for Mr. and Mrs. Pridgett and their nine children. Of course they had 40 years to pay back the loan at three per cent interest, but they wanted to get it over with. And when excessive rains threatened to ruin their crop in 1940 and '41, they had to work mighty hard.

Mrs. Pridgett sold milk and eggs. Last year her average egg sales were 20 dozen a week. Farmer Pridgett and his boys cleared a part of their woodland and sold $600 worth of timber.

The Pridgetts have nine head of dairy stock, 150 chickens on the yard, two teams of workstock, a wagon and other farm equipment. They are out of debt, have money in the bank to operate on this year and once in a while, Mr. and Mrs. Pridgett like to go into the bureau drawer, get out their bonds, their share in America, and look at them.

FEB 11 1943

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
January 27, 1943

—AP Photo.

FIRST NEGRO TO PAY OFF U. S. FARM LOAN—Roddie Pridgett (above), 41, residing near Pelahatchie, Miss., is identified by the Farm Security Administration as the first Negro farmer in the United States to pay off his government loan under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. His $1,495 loan, contracted in 1938 and payable at 3 per cent over a period of 40 years, was repaid in 52 months—nearly 36 years ahead of time. Pridgett is shown with his mules on the 120-acre farm he purchased with the loan. He will be honored in ceremonies at Jackson College in Mississippi February 12

An FSA Investigation

The Age-Herald's Washington correspondent, Carroll Kilpatrick, in a dispatch Wednesday, said that the House rules committee has approved a resolution calling for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the Farm Security Administration.

Thus it appears possible that Congress soon may have another committee bent on "uncovering." By this time one may suspect that every member of the House may be on at least one investigating committee.

The resolution which was approved by the rules committee was presented by Rep. Harold Cooley, of North Carolina, an allegedly firm supporter from the beginning of the FSA. But Rep. Cooley says that some of the things the FSA now is doing seem to him to be, essentially, un-American.

Though the congressman approves of the FSA's activities in tenant purchase assistance—under the Bankhead-Jones bill—he said that the agency had "gone very far afield" and that it was now "permeated with some kind of philosophy alien to our form of government." Certain FSA experiments, he charged are "Communistic."

Rep. Cooley said that the FSA had created "colonies" of farmers in Missouri and in Puerto Rico. C. B. Baldwin, FSA director, according to the representative, had set up "fake corporations" to run the colonies.

"They have experimented," he continued, "in community farming with Negro farmers. They have managers and supervisors, etc., and divide the crop according to the hours each man has worked. It is an idea alien to our own idea of property rights."

Probably Rep. Cooley, though he is a friend of the FSA, wants to protect it by examining its activities to discover whether it has gone beyond its legally created sphere. Perhaps a better understanding of the problems which FSA directors have been called upon to meet would result from such an investigation, should the House approve it. Certainly it is to be expected that Rep. Cooley will conduct such an investigation in a manner sympathetic to the basic idea of FSA and not in the manner of Sen. Byrd whose Senate committee investigating non-essential federal expenditures has been sniping rashly at the FSA in past months.

Now, suppose the investigating committee is created, and suppose it should find that the FSA has been, in effect, establishing colonies of the nature described. What should be done? Should the FSA be forbidden to continue them?

March 11, 1943

Rep. Cooley's charge of "Communistic" seems to us to be a little "afield" itself. From the description, these efforts seem to us to have more flavor of the "cooperative" than the "Communistic." Will it be wise to prohibit

We recognize that it is important to same method as that allegedly used in
have citizens grow vegetables now. We the FSA "colonies."
such legitimate cooperative endeavor? recognize, too, that more vegetables
At present throughout the co- may be produced efficiently in some
many communities are helping in the cases through community, cooperative
establishment of community Victory ping in the endeavor than through individual ef-
Gardens, and persons who work in such fort. Is this not, possibly, applicable
gardens are to receive vegetables ac- to certain areas where the FSA may
cording to the amount of time they have acted as charged?
have worked. This is, essentially, the

erative effort and "Communistic" effort should be established. Cooperatives and democracy, as we know it now, are not incompatible. Scandinavian countries have proven this. And cooperatives have been highly successful in England.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
February 17, 1943

Negro FSA Woman Finds Thrift Pays

The need of thrifty home practices is seen most keenly by the wife of a Negro Farm Security borrower.

May Bell, wife of Calvin Daws of Pansey route one, greeted a home supervisor recently with these words: "All this rationing that's coming up won't bother me. I'm just so thankful that I cooperated with the government and demonstration work, I've already learned what a good living we can have at home."

May Bell not only raises the food for her family but is producing surplus on a small scale for the market. In January, their income from chickens, eggs, milk, and butter amounted to $57.70, which was about twice the living expenses for that month.

During the months of making the crop the sale of these products is to be the only source of income for this family of five.

May Bell has canned more than 400 quarts of food per person for her family. She raises broom corn, edible soybeans, green and small grains for her chickens and makes American cheese for her family with her homemade cheese press.

She keeps accurate records on her sales and expenses and she says she is sure she can feed her family and buy their clothes with less than the amount of produce money she gets each month.

According to the home supervisor May Bell's family record book for January verified her thrifty practices.

Rehabilitation Of Tenant Farmers

Alexander Field, S.C.

This is the story of the rehabilitation of eleven deserving Negro tenant families on a single farm in Anson County, N. C. They are cotton farmers as were their fathers and grandfathers before them. Some of them have lived on the same farm all their lives. None has been there less than fifteen years. Feb. 11 1943

In the Fall of 1938 after crops for the year were harvested and sold a survey was undertaken to determine the net worth of each of these eleven tenants. Not one of them knew or had any definite idea how much money he owed and it was necessary to go for this information to the books of the merchants who had been furnishing them. It was found that individual accounts ran as high as $1800.00. Each account was supported by a chattel mortgage covering all livestock, feed, tools and equipment, poultry, household furnishings —in fact everything posssessed by the tenant and his family. A fair appraisal of each tenant's possesions made it clear that every one of the group of eleven owed more than everything he had put together was worth. Totally insolvent they were getting ready to start another crop year. They needed seed and fertilizer immediately for their Fall grains. They would need in the Spring seed and fertilizer for their corn and cotton crops. They would need clothing during the Winter and money for the purchase of a number of items of food until a garden could be planted. Tools and equipment needed repairing and in some instances to be replaced. A mule might die—what then? The merchants did not feel that further credit could be granted unless the landlord would agree to a substantial reduction in rents which already were very low, so low in fact that any further reduction would result in insufficient income to take care of actual carrying charges on the farm. The situation was desperate and the outlook for those eleven families was a gloomy one indeed. Unless something was done it would be necessary for the merchants to foreclose their chattel mortgages. What could be done?

The answer to this dilemma was found in the program of the Farm Security Administration, an agency established by the Federal Government and having as one of its major purposes the providing of sound financial assistance to deserving tenant farmers at reasonable interest rates. An integral part of the plan is the application of business principles and methods and a regulated system of farming to which each borrower must subscribe before he is eligible for farm loans.

Step by step, all of the eleven tenant families were brought under the Farm Security program. The first step was agreement between the landlord and the Farm Security Administration as to terms to be embodied in written lease agreements (F.S.A. requires tenant borrowers to have written leases, preferably of five year duration.) Then followed a careful explanation of the program and its requirements to the tenants themselves and acceptance by them of the terms of the new leases.

Next a settlement figure was arrived at for each tenant's account with his mecrhant furnisher, based on a fair appraisal of the tenant's chattels, and F.S.A. made a loan to each tenant for the amount required, the loans to be paid in annual instalments over a period of five years and bearing 5% interest. The F.S.A. county Supervisor then went over the needs of each tenant family with the tenant and his wife, drew up a balanced farm plan to be followed during the ensuing year and, based on that plan and a conservation estimate of the income to be expected, assisted in the preparation of a family budget covering all anticipated expenditures for the next twelve months. Operating loans at 5% payable in one year were then made to cover these family budgets.

Thus the eleven families were made secure for at least another farm season. But for the F.S.A. to accomplish any worthwhile results it was necessary that these families be successful in their farming operations, keep expenditures within the limits of their respective budgets, and be prepared to meet payments on their loans as they came due. To this end each borrower was required to open a bank account. Check books were kept in the F. S. A. office and checks required the countersignature of the Supervisor.

The landlord and supervisor worked together in close harmony in the matter of superintending the farm operations to get the best possible crop yields. It was a case of what was good for one was good for all. Each tenant was given a record book, in which was copied the family budget and was trained to make entries covering all items of income and all expenditures.

Under the F.S.A. plan each family must have a cow, chickens, enough hogs to provide all meat and lard required, an adequate garden and must raise sufficient wheat and corn to insure an ample supply of flour and meal. Each family agrees to put up a minimum of 100 quarts of canned vegetables and fruits per person each year. To encourage the canning program, F.S.A. made three-year loans for the purchase of a pressure cooker and a home demonstrator visited the homes of the borrowers and instructed the women-folk in modern canning methods.

The health of the tenant horrower is also not neglected and the landlord is required to provide sanitary toilet and is encouraged to screen all houses and install pumps in all wells.

Our eleven families have been operating under the F.S.A. plan for four years. The first two crops of cotton, one a good crop and one about one-third off, sold at 9c and 10c per pound. The 1941 crop was very short, less than 200 lbs. to the acre, and sold at about 18c. The 1942 crop averaged 383 lbs. to the acre and sold at about 20c.

Today nine of the eleven families who were bankrupt four years ago are entirely out of debt, own their own workstock, cows, hogs, chickens, farm implements and tools, and household goods, and have on hand ample stores of canned vegetables and fruits to enable them to laugh at food rationing rules and regulations. The other two families are paid up to date on their F.S.A. accounts and would be out of debt if for additional farm equipment. All eleven families are in the best position they have even been in financially, and well on the way toward complete freedom and independence, a state they have never hitherto experienced.

And what of the landlord? How has he fared? A review of his books shows that net earnings from the farm the first year under the plan were higher than during any of the preceding fifteen years and have increased each year since. And it is very significant that at a time when many farmers are finding it difficult to obtain farm labor he hasn't lost a single worker to industry, had no difficulty in securing a new tenant family to fill some gaps created when some younger men were drafted, and faces the 1943 season with his farm fully manned for maximum production of essential war commodities. The landlord is as enthusiastic about F.S.A. as are his rehabilitated tenants.

Miami, Fla. Herald
January 26, 1943

The farm security administration Monday announced the arrival at Sanford of 137 negro laborers recruited in Mississippi to help relieve the acute shortage of labor in harvesting that area's principal crop . . . celery. The FSA also disclosed that a transient city is being erected to house the workers. Recruiting of the group, which included 21 women, was handled by the FSA as were arrangements to house the workers and return them to Mississippi when the harvest is completed.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
FEB 24 1943

Another FSA Attack

A Florida grower said that the FSA had pampered and petted a group of Negro workers recruited for him so much that they laid down on the job, ones. One is caused to wonder whether perhaps an investigation of the crisis passes, though, most bought whisky and had "orgies" in the is such labor-wasting interference, then perhaps it is carried out, as Rep. Cannon, of Florida, demanded. We should think, though, that the FSA knows how much of this is going on. Surely FSA directors know that if it does exist and is continued that organization would be hurt badly. Therefore it is unsound to assume that the FSA is indirectly "encouraging" such activity among workers.

It is important to note that one of the complainants also commented that Mr. McNutt had refused permission to import 18,000 workers from the Bahamas, insisting that the domestic supply of workers be used up first. Then the witness said that our best workers were already in the Army or were employed in war industries. Obviously, from this report, at least, would rather import foreign workers than use "home-grown" workers.

FEB 24 1943

A California grower said that drinking and vegetable producers from Florida and California. The complaint was part of the work week was spent by

3-1943

On The Farm Security Administration

FEB 22 1943 (From The Jackson Advocate) Daily World Atlanta, Ga

Up in Memphis the other day, and almost immediately following the widespread publicity given to the fact that Roddie Pridgett, Negro farmer of Rankin County, Mississippi, had become the first Negro farmer in the United States to pay back, in full, a loan obtained from the Farm Security Administration, Mr Oscar Johnston, president of the National Cotton Council, and manager of one of the world's largest cotton plantations, renewed his attack upon the Farm Security Administration whose activities he proposes to seriously handicap, if not altogether destroy

Out at Jackson, College, Friday, Farmer Pridgett, in a program honoring his achievement, received from Mr. T. B. Fatheree, Assistant Regional Director of the Farm Security Administration, in charge of Tenant Purchases, the cancelled notes and legal title to his farm, now free from debt, having paid back to the FSA the money loaned to him for the purchase of the farm thirty-six years before the payment became due.

FEB 22 1943

The widespread publicity given to the accomplishment of Farmer Pridgett, and his having been honored for his achievement at Jackson College is bound to be a great incentive for farm tenants of both races to pay back their FSA loans, and a further incentive to other tenants of both races, to seek the aid of FSA in the effort to become the owners of their own farms.

FEB 22 1943

In the cotton producing states, the share cropper system and the system of farm tenancy that has developed along with the development of cotton farming, is largely responsible for the widespread illiteracy, poverty and general backwardness, that led to the designation of the south, in recent years, as the nation's Number One Economic Problem, Moreover, the share cropper, farm tenancy system is largely responsible for the continued production of cotton upon accumulated surpluses with the attendant evils, the prevention of necessary widespread crop diversification, and the development of the cotton producing states as a more self contained area in the agricultural life of the nation. Indeed, impelled by the share cropper, farm tenancy system, the planting of cotton this year, on a scale comparable to that of any previous year, with the large surplus now on hand, when such acreage could best be devoted to the raising of food stuff for feeding the nation and its allies, can well be pointed to as a major tragedy.

Speaking broadly, in providing the opportunity for farm tenants to acquire their own farms, the Farm Security Administration, if allowed to continue, will eliminate many of the major evils of the Share Cropper, Farm Tenancy System, and will therefore bring great benefits in improved standards of education, health, and wealth to the the cotton producing states.

The President of the National Cotton Council in his attack upon the Farm Security Administration, mentioned the widespread publicity given to previous cases when

FEB 22 1943

FSA

FSA borrowers paid back their loans, as in some degree justifying his contentions against the agency, but, his major premise seems to be that it is practically impossible for a borrower to pay back an FSA loan.

FEB 22 1943

In the case of Farmer Pridgett, whose achievement should bring many friends to the side of FSA, and in the other cases referred to, and with the reasonable expectation that the great majority of FSA borrowers will do, at least half as well, there appears little evidence upon which to sustain, what seems to be the major premise of the President of the National Cotton Council.

FEB 22 1943

PM New York. N. Y MAY 7 1943

"HAPPIEST MAN IN THE WORLD": Gus Collins, sturdy farmer, who was on WPA a while ago, surveys the farm FSA helped him buy. He turned an old bush-grown pear farm into a chicken and vegetable farm and paid back $600 on his $1800 loan in the first year. *"My wife said we'd never have our own farm. I'm the happiest man in the world,"* he grinned—*and my wife's even happier!"*

MAY 7 1943

Georgia Farmers Supply Army Camps With Food

APR 30 1943

Daily World Atlanta. Georgia

Sending Eggs, Chickens, Vegetables To Soldiers

(By THE ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS)

APR 30 1943

Thousands of Negro farmers who have been helped to ment in congress has been threatening war-vital food to army camps, it was revealed this week.

Milk, butter, eggs, chickens, dozen eggs monthly to Fort Gunner field at Tuskegee, Alabama, and to Gunner Throughout the year at Prairie quantities of eggs and vegetables to Tuskegee.

Meanwhile, since a certain elements are non-plussed the food production picture of their full prices will rocket

APR 30 1943

Whether or not FSA will be abolished is now left to the senate since the house has failed to provide any funds for its use. Labor and religious organizations have work in war in as well as many other groups have

mobilized their full force behind FSA. Many Negro organizations are throwing their weight behind the drive to save the agency.

Abolition of the Farm Security administration will spell doom for more than 60,000 Negro farm families and some 400,000 white farm families who want to be in this fight to help lick the axis.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.
APR 30 1943

Ga. Farmers Win FSA Merit Awards

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
FEB 6 1943

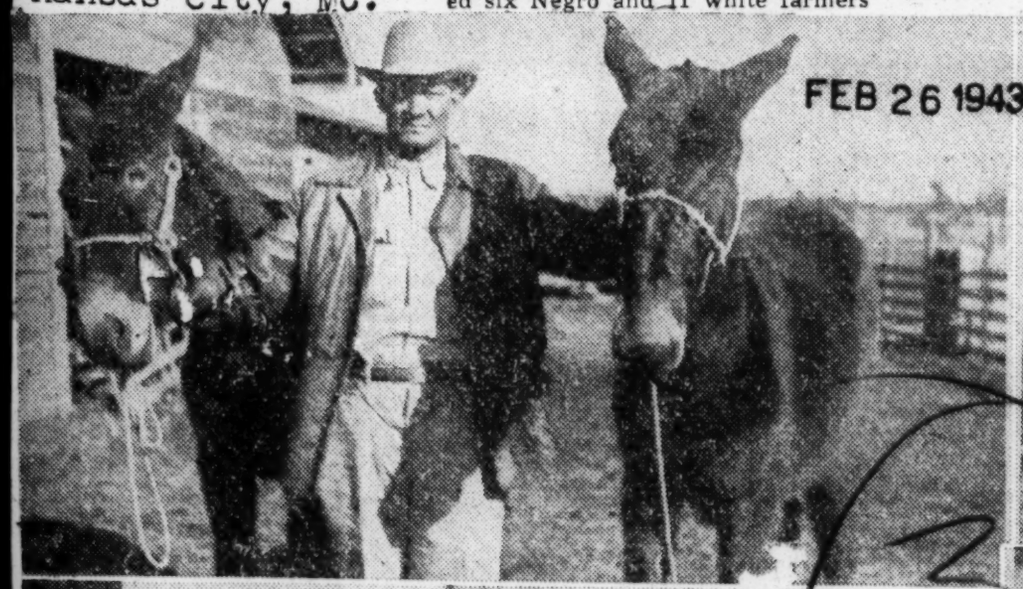
DUBLIN, Ga.—(ANP)—Certification of merit for food for freedom production during 1942 were awarded six Negro and 11 white farmers of Laurens county at a public meeting held at the courthouse recently.

The Farm Security Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Dublin-Laurens Chamber of Commerce sponsored the meeting honoring the farmers.

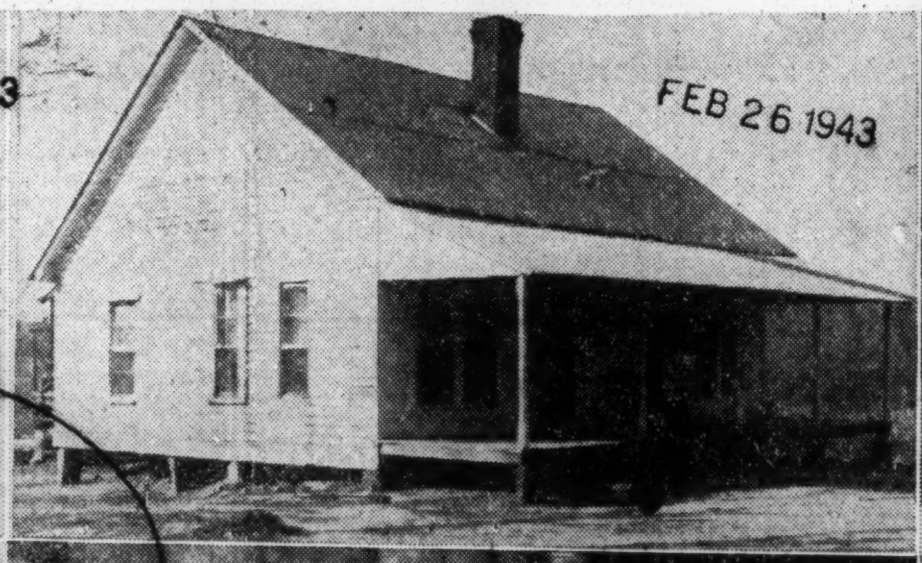
These certificates, which are agriculture's counterpart of the army and navy "E" for excellence, are signed by national and area FSA officials and also carry a message from President Roosevelt. FSA makes these awards to families who have gone above their goals set by the department for food production for home use and for marketing during the year, with special emphasis on hogs, poultry, and peanuts.

FEB 6 1943

Negro farmers receiving certificates are Dempsey Wright, Johnny Beard, Jordan Wright, Ed Mathis, Emmett Hall, and Bob Blackshear.



FEB 26 1943



FEB 26 1943

FEB 26 1943

FEB 26 1943

FARMER PAYS OFF FSA FARM OWNERSHIP LOAN.— Five years ago Roddie Pridgett, 41, was a sharecropper who was just "getting by." Today he owns his 120-acre farm in Rankin County, near Pelahatchie, Miss., having paid off his Farm Ownership Loan 36 years ahead of schedule.

The father of nine children, Pridgett is the first Negro farmer in the United States to pay off his loan under Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act which is administered by the Farm Security Administration of the Department of Agriculture. He was honored at special ceremonies held February 12 at Jackson college, Jackson, Miss., of which Dr. J. L. Reddix is president. The ceremonies highlighted the annual farmers' conference sponsored by the college.

FEB 26 1943

Upper left photo shows Mr. Pridgett with two mule colts he has raised. He has two teams of workstock, a wagon, plows and other farm equipment. Not only does he have money in the bank to finance his 1943 operations but he has paid off all his debts. He will cooperate with the FSA Food-for-Freedom program by increasing his peanut and soybean acreage, poultry and eggs, hogs and dairy products. The Pridgetts sold an average of 20 dozen eggs a week last year.

FEB 26 1943

Upper center photo is a view of the Pridgett home, a remodeled farm house on the place they bought with an FSA loan of $1,495. Cost of remodeling was $166.82. The farmer and his boys did all the work. (The house is in good repair, is neat and clean in appearance.)

Photo at extreme right shows Mrs. Lucile Pridgett with the pressure cooker she used to can more than 600 quarts of food last year. Before the Pridgetts became Farm Security borrowers she never canned more than 50 jars of food a year.

Lower left photo shows the family who are proud of their achievement. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Pridgett are four sons, Enos J., 15; Robert Lee and Earl Lee, 14-year-old twins; Jack, 7 and four girls whose ages are 13, 11, 6 and 3. Besides their healthy and well-clothed children the Pridgetts have much to show for their hard work. All of the children are still at home except the oldest daughter who is married.

FEB 26 1943

In addition to the canned goods, part of which is shown in the lower center photo, the family has killed seven hogs. They also have 250 gallons of cane syrup, quantities of potatoes and peanuts, nine head of dairy stock, plenty of corn, hay and other foodstuffs. Excessive rains which threatened to ruin their crops in 1940 and '41 only caused the Pridgetts to work all the harder. Net result: They paid out their FSA loan 36 years ahead of schedule.—FSA Photos.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
October 15, 1943

FSA Director Lauds South Carolina Negro

Joe Young, a Clarendon County, S. C., negro with 11 children, will receive a letter of congratulation today from E. S. Morgan, regional Farm Security director, as a "credit to his country and to his race."

Young was penniless and had nine children when he applied for an FSA rehabilitation loan in 1936, Morgan said, adding: "His worldly possessions at that time were his household goods, which were valued at $264. Today his holdings are valued at $3,300, the major items being war savings bonds, hogs, cows, and feed and feed crops, with a sizeable sum of cash in the bank."

The Farm Security Committee of farmers in his county have already approved Young's application to purchase a farm under terms of the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Purchase Act, Morgan said.

Hubert Leaves FSA Post For Fisk U.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—Giles [illegible] Hubert, for the past three years connected with the Farm Security administration of the department of agriculture is relinquishing his post to return to Fisk university where he will head up the department of economics. It is reliably reported. Mr. Hubert came to FSA from Fisk and was originally stationed in Washington. Later his unit was transferred to Cincinnati where he has made his headquarters since.

A replacement has not been decided upon.

3-1943
Concord, N. C. Tribune
June 29, 1943

RUSSELL FAMILY EXEMPLIFIES HOW F. S. A. CAN HELP WORTHY NEGROES

Under Expert Supervision They Travel the Road to Agricultural Independence

By MARY FRIX KIDD

What Hoyle Russell and his wife, Irene, and their big family of children have accomplished in the eighteen months that have elapsed since they first took advantage of the opportunities offered by the Federal government under the Farm Security administration provides an outstanding example of what a worthy Negro family can do to better their own condition.

The Russells had been renting Mrs. J. W. B. Long's farm in No. 10 township for 19 years and during that time had accumulated four mules, a milk cow, two heifers and some other livestock besides a good start in farm tools and equipment. In the meantime they had been building something intangible but much more valuable —a reputation for integrity, honest dealings, and exemplary behavior that made them leaders among their own race and acceptable neighbors among the white people of the community.

In January 1942, Hoyle applied to J. D. Morrison, local supervisor of the Farm Security administration for what is known as an "R. R. loan" and obtained it. Upon becoming a client, he and Irene received the benefit of the expert advice of Mr. Morrison and the home management supervisor, Mrs. Virginia C. Miller, about how to plan their farm and home operations for the year. They soon saw that it would pay them to practice "live at home" farming, and it was not long before they began plans to purchase a farm of their own. Looking towards the accomplishment of this aim, they included in their loan the price of a steam pressure canner (before they were rationed), and planted a big Victory garden on the Long farm.

With the coming of summer, Irene, who is a very industrious woman, canned 500 quarts of corn, carrots, okra, kraut, lima beans, green beans, soup mixture, and all kinds of fruit that she could get on the place. Meanwhile Hoyle made 80 gallons of good molasses with his cane mill. In the fall he butchered four big hogs he had raised and Irene canned the surplus ribs, bones and sausage left after immediate needs had been supplied.

Meanwhile, the tenant purchase loan for which the Russells had applied went through and they purchased the Clarence Connor farm of 71 acres in Number 10 township, not far from where they had been living. They moved into the four-room house on it in January 1943, taking with them all the food they had conserved and the feed they had accumulated for their stock.

Very little had to be done to the house. A new chimney and flue were built to make it acceptable to insurance authorities. The windows, doors and porch were screened, the foundation was made more substantial, and the house was painted inside and outside. Necessary repairs were made to the outbuildings. A son in the army sent them enough money to buy a serviceable living room suite. Efficient cabinets were built in the kitchen under the direction of Mrs. Miller. The house has electric lights and there is a good pump well.

Hoyle secured 15 tons of lime and put it where needed on the farm. He arranged with a well known white farmer of the community, L. M. Clontz, to "swap work" for the use of heavy farm equipment such as tractor and combine.

In spite of a late, rather wet spring, Hoyle planted eight acres of cotton, fifteen acres of corn, an acre of cane, a 150-pound bag of Irish potatoes, and set out 5,000 sweet potato "slips". In addition he planted three acres of peas, three acres of soybeans, and three acres of truck patches. Last fall he had planted 10 acres of wheat and five acres of oats, with lespedeza under all the small grain and peas between the rows of corn. As an experiment, he has planted a pound of edible soybean seed.

He set out 12 additional fruit trees and 100 strawberry plants, and planted a big garden with a wide variety of cegetables in it.

Trouble came along in the form of a misdirected blow of Hoyle's axe which almost severed his toe from his foot. To make matters worse, the wound became infected and laid him up for some time right in a busy season. But, thanks to the Farm Security administration's medical care program, he was able to pay a doctor's bill of $56 without crippling his farm program.

The two heifers, a Guernsey and a Jersey, are to freshen soon, and their milk sold on a milk route will help with the family's regular cash income. A brood sow will farrow in the near future.

Irene is proud of her poultry—a turkey gobbler, three turkey hens, twenty young turkeys, 60 chicken hens and a goodly number of young chickens. She manages to sell six dozen eggs a week in addition giving her family plenty of eggs and poultry to eat. In fact, it is the family's ambition to buy nothing for the table except sugar and coffee which do not grow in North Carolina.

Hoyle and Irene believe in admitting their children to full cooperation in the hoe, since they help do the work. One of the boys has eight goats of his own, three of them being milk goats; another boy has seven geese.

The family consists of Hoyle, 41; Irene, 40; Vaughn, 22, married and living nearby; Opha Love, 18, also married and living nearby; Vernon, 20, stationed with the United States army at Camp San Angelo, Texas; and the following children at home: James 16, Katherine, 15; Melvin, 12; Narthdene, 10; Connell, 6; Navoid, 4; and Harold Dewey, 2. The children of school age go to Ebenezer school except James who comes to Logan high school in Concord.

Hoyle and Irene and several of the children belong to Rock Hill A. M. E. Zion church.

FSA

ton picking advertisements he prints in his paper in season, to run a full page warning against this moving out of the South. He pictured the worst side of Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York, showed the slums, the crimes and the poverty. Opposite this he pictured the few bright spots about the South he could dig up.

This same Rev. Humes, following instructions, has called the Southern Tenant Farmers union, to which Mrs. Roosevelt recently contributed $100 to carry on its good work, a communistic organization. He accused it of hiding behind the claim that it was a government organization and thus enticing members. He has never seen fit, however, to expose the Farm Bureau Federation's methods of deducting membership dues from the AAA checks of unsuspecting farmers or taking check-off payments from their sharecropper settlements and day wages.

Planted In Paper

The opinion was expressed by an agriculture department official that the article was planted in the Delta Leader for the sole purpose of having it read into the records of hearings and used on the floor to confuse those Congressmen, who out of a genuine interest or from a motive of self-preservation, give consideration to the views of Negroes. The hearings on the agriculture appropriation bill began on February 15. The article appeared in the Delta Leader on February 21. It was read into the record of the hearings on March 5, and quoted from on the floor of the House by Dirksen last week.

The effort of Dirksen did not succeed, however. Many friends of the FSA in Congress, who have seen its benefits to needy farmers in their districts, rose to the defense of the agency.

Appears Before Cooley Committee

Texan Testifies At FSA Probe In Capitol; Cites Many Benefits

Attsburgh, Pa. Courier

JUN 12 1943

WASHINGTON, June 10—(ANP)—J. E. Clayton, high school principal and agricultural leader of Littig, Texas, stole the show during the hearings Wednesday before the Cooley committee investigating the activities of the Farm Security administration. He was by far the best witness of the day and is the first Negro to appear before the House group probing the agency of the department of agriculture.

He said that the extension service in his part of the state is so busy that its workers can't possibly get around to care for the poor colored farmer.

When FSA supervisors hold a meeting in the colored schoolhouse, he said, many formers who are not FSA borrowers also attended and benefited by the discussions on how to improve the soil, rotate crops, care for and feed livestock and other essential farming information.

He told the committee how successful FSA had been in encouraging diversification and added that many borrowers had volunteered to forego cotton altogether this year in the interest of the war effort. They have planted more vitally needed crops, he said.

Congressman Zimmerman of Missouri asked Clayton if he was sponsored by a union and his reply was no. The witness said he came here from Texas on his own initiative and at his own expense to testify in behalf of the excellent work the FSA is doing in his state.

Congressman Cooley of North Carolina, chairman of the committee, was absent. Rep. Flannagan of Virginia was acting chairman. Others on the committee included Reps. Hope, Kansas; Johnson, Illinois, and Risley, Oklahoma.

Farm Bloc Uses Preacher In Campaign To Kill FSA

Chicago Defender —
Chicago, Illinois

APR 24 1943

WASHINGTON.—A subtle effort was made in Congress last week to gain the support of Congressmen from urban districts where the Negro vote is a factor to be reckoned with, on the side of the foes of the Farm Security administration.

Rep. Everett Dirksen (R. of Ill.), who speaks the voice of the Farm Bureau Federation along with Reps. Cannon (D. of Mo.) and Taber (R. of N. Y.), in a speech on the floor of the House, quoted from an article appearing in a Mississippi Negro newspaper attacking the Farm Security Administration and holding that agency up to ridicule.

The article from which Dirksen quoted had been inserted in the record of the hearings on the agricultural appropriation bill by Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and handsomely paid lobbyist in Washington for that organization serving the big farmer interests. The article takes the FSA to task for helping Negroes to buy farms, and says: "We are of the opinion that if the Farm Security Administration contracts to put a Negro on 40 or 80 acres of land under their present conditions of long-time payments, the Negro will become more indolent than he is and be a lifetime paying for 40 acres, whereas, if he goes upon his own initiative, spurred by personal ambition and desire to get ahead, he will pay for his land in far less time than that allowed by the government."

The article concludes with the innuendo: "All communists are invited to write us your opinion of this article."

Controlled By Farm Bureau

What O'Neal and Dirksen both failed to tell either the Appropriations committee or the House was that the newspaper from which the article was quoted is the Delta Leader, published in Greenville, Miss., by a minister, Rev. H. Humes is the

pastor of four rural churches which depend for support upon the planting and writing paper nor preach his sermons to the churches are situated—that the reverend devotes a very small part of his time in editing or writing paper which is controlled by "worrisome" migration Rev. H. Humes frequently finds articles in his paper which he sees for the

WICKARD BACK FSA, NAMES 5 PT. PROGRAM

Bee
Chicago, Ill. 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8. (ANP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, testifying before the Cooley Investigating committee, defended the Farm Security administration and pleaded for the retention of that agency "for the sake of winning the war."

"It is my conviction that this government must do everything practical to see that every worthy and industrious farm family has an opportunity to operate, manage, and eventually own its own farm," Sec. Wickard testified.

"There is no question in my mind that the demand for thereafter. For the sake of winning the war and securing lasting peace we must do everything we can to satisfy that demand. The small farms can help a lot, but present legislation does not make possible full mobilization of most small farms."

The secretary made five recommendations concerning basic legislation for FSA activities.

1. FSA should be separate agency and should provide both supervision and credit.

2. There should be frank recognition of the necessity of attacking rural poverty on many fronts at once such as health, insecure tenure, inadequate farm units and lack of managerial skill.

. Specific decisions regarding individual cases should be made as far as possible at the county level by experienced and successful local farmers who are members of county committees.

4. Provision should be made for continuity of operation without which efficient administration is impossible.

5. Provision should be made whereby FSA borrowers can be given help toward combining some of their resources in a cooperative manner for the purposes of increasing efficiency in production and storage and marketing.

FSA OFFICIALS AT SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

FEB 20 1943 Chicago Ill. Defender FEB 20 1943

Faced with the exodus of thousands of farm hands to industrial pursuits and into the army, leading southern officials of the Farm Security Administration get together at Southern university at Scotlandville, La., to discuss new ways of boosting food production. They are, (left to right) top: F. A. Williams, Joseph H. Dean, N. H. McLain, O. C. Smith, and Dr. E. S. Richards; front: Dr. C. A. Olsen, Giles A. Hubert and Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern university.

Mississippi Negro Editor Assails Defender For Upholding FSA Funds

Chicago Ill. Defender

By HARRY McALPIN
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON. — The Farm Security Administration limped out of Congress with still a breath of life.

That it did not die as did NYA was no fault of the Farm Bureau and its congressional "yes men." Every conceivable means, fair and foul, was used to wipe out the FSA entirely, or as a second choice, turn over its functions to the Farm Bureau—controlled Extension Service.

JUL 17 1943

Not only Senate support, but circumstances beyond the vision of the Farm bureau helped to save the agency. The House, where the strongest Farm bureau adherence is centered, proposed a continuation of the FSA functions—after Senate insistence—by making the appropriation to War Food Administrator Chester Davis. Davis, who was closely aligned with the Farm bureau in Illinois and willing to do its bidding, was considered a safe bet to carry out the bureau's desires.

But Davis' enthusiasm for catering to the Farm bureau's reaction got him in "Dutch" with the administration when he started lobbying in Congress against the President's program of price roll-backs and food subsidies.

Davis submitted his resignation with a proviso that he stay on until the 1944 program was developed. But the President crossed him and the Farm bureau up by ignoring the proviso and accepting Davis' resignation immediately and naming his successor—Marvin Jones.

Attack on Defender

The attempts of the Farm bureau to wrest from the small farmers and tenants and sharecroppers the one bright hope they have for the future failed. And it failed despite the support given its fight by the only Negro (?) paper in the country that urged abolition of the Farm Security administration. That paper was the Delta Leader of Greenville, Miss., in whose columns, the Defender reported last April, the Farm bureau had planted a vicious attack against the FSA.

Rev. H. H. Hume, rural preacher and editor of the Delta Leader, purported to answer the Defender's charges after that story appeared. But the answer was so full of Jew-baiting anti-semitism, anti-Eleanor Rooseveltism, and charges of communism, that it seems apparent that the "answer" was written by the same Farm bureau boys who control the white shop in which the Delta Leader is printed.

Here are some excerpts: "The big boys in Chicago think they live in a free country when their businesses are controlled by a Jewish syndicate. They lull themselves into feeling of social equality by hiring 'poor white trash' thus bolstering their efforts to be on a level with the white race with whom they long to merge, but such is as hopeless as a spider web over hell."

Further he says: "As for Mrs. Roosevelt's having given the Southern Tenant Farmers union one hundred dollars, well, that's the First Lady of the Land and we have found her full of pity for the less fortunate. Her donation does not alter nor offset the fact that the Southern Tenant Farmers union is communistic in its influences. It is run by a renegade white man who is a stumbling block in the path of progressive tenants and to whom these same tenant members must pay tribute, for in the hiking of the share-croppers wages for day labor on the plantation, it is the tenant on the plantation who pays the wage—not the white man."

Blast at Union

And here is the pay-off. We don't think Rev. Hume, or any other Negro in the South who hoped or intended to remain there, would dare accuse a white man of having Negro blood in his veins. But that is a favorite smear used by other whites to combat those who do not live up to the Southern tradition concerning the Negro.

The article says: "The Negro would just as well be under the dictatorship of Hitler as under the whip hand of John L. Lewis, (H.L. Mitchell (General Secretary of the Southern Tenant Farmers union), and other no good white men like them. The honest-to-goodness Negro has not decided to accept the leadership of such bosses and 'white men' with Negro blood in them for they don't mean the Negro any good—and the Negro knows it."

Dues Deducted

The answer attributed to Rev. Hume admits the paper is printed in a white shop, but denies it is controlled by the Farm bureau. But a few weeks later his paper carried an editorial suggesting to the Farm bureau that it give a picnic for the Negro members of the bureau to tell them why they should support the bureau's program. He might also have suggested that the bureau tell these farmers that they are members of the bureau. Many of them don't know it, their dues having been previously deducted from the AAA checks by the Extension Service agents, and now deducted from their shares or day-labor pay by the plantation owners.

In Rev. Hume's own county, Washington, county, the Farm bureau membership exceeds the total white farmer population by 4160. That means that if every white farmer was a member of the Farm bureau, there would be 1088 white members and 4160 Negro members. They ought to be running the bureau, not being told what and how to think.

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
JUL 17 1943

FSA Director Lauds South Carolina Negro

...leston, S. C., News-Courier
September 25, 1943

Clarendon Negro Does His Share

Columbia, Sept. 24.—Special: Joe Young, a negro FSA borrower from Clarendon county—a man with a wife and eleven children—has definitely proven that the small farmer can be depended upon not only to buy his proportionate share of war bonds, but also to produce his full quota of livestock and foodstuffs vital to the war effort.

In the fall of 1942, Young invested $650 in war bonds, and this year he plans not only to pay his total debt and set aside his operating capital for 1944, but to invest $350 in war bonds during the Third War Loan drive.

"I want to bring that last year bond up to a thousand dollar one," the negro farmer declared. "When I complete the sale of my crops and meet all of my other obligations, I am going to invest what is left in bonds." And he added, "I want to buy as many as I can so that we can invest in a farm of our own when this war is over."

According to I. S. Butler, county FSA supervisor at Manning, Joe Young's family lives on very poor land and plants cotton, tobacco, hay, peanuts, and sweet potatoes, and in addition, raises hogs, chickens and a few cows. Thus, it is noted that Young does not rely solely upon cotton and tobacco for year-round employment and full income.

The Clarendon county negro farmer received his initial loan from the FSA in 1936. His net worth at that time was around $265. At the present time, however, his net worth is figured at $3,300, according to Mr. Morgan said, adding: "His Tenant Purchase Act Young was a penniless and had already approved Young's application when he applied for an FSA rehabilitation loan in terms of the Bankhead-Jones 1936, Morgan said. "His worldly possessions at that time were his household goods, which were valued at $264. Today his nine children, the major items of congratulations being war savings bonds, hogs, cows, and feed and plants cotton, tobacco, hay, land and feed crops, with a sizeable

3-1943

4624 FAMILIES JOIN ARKANSAS FSA PROGRAM

Chicago Defender

Farmers Step Up Their Production In Food For Freedom Plan

Chicago, Illinois

LITTLE ROCK—(ANP) — Recent production summaries made by the Farm Security administration in Arkansas reveal that 4,624 Negro farm families in the state are enjoying better living conditions and increased incomes as a result of help given to them by this agency of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Not only are these families improving their own economic conditions by participation in the FSA program, but they are also adding war-vital "ammunition" to the nation-wide food for freedom program essential to a united nations victory.

Of the 4,624 Negro farm families aided by FSA in Arkansas, 3,619 live on farms scattered over the state; 801 reside on cooperative projects and 204 families live on places they are buying with loans made under the Bankhead-Jones farm tenant act.

FEB 6 1943

Step Up Production

H. V. Highfill, state director of FSA, says that Negro families have shown great economic improvement since they joined the FSA program. Here are some of the things they have accomplished.

They have stepped up their food production for home use 91 per cent; their net worth has increased for the average family from $307 to $407; their average family income has nearly doubled from $308 to $523 per family; their cash income has increased from $186 to $253.

FEB 6 1943

The average family ndw spends $116 for farm operating expenses as compared with $72 a year before they joined the program. This means that they are buying better seed, fertilizer, farm machinery and livestock.

Negro workers with the FSA in Arkansas are; Curtis Craft, George P. Cooke, Mrs. Ivie H. Foster and Mrs. Addie I. Johnson at the Lake View project in Phillips county; Mrs. Sara B. Williams and Mrs. Alma J. Erwin, McGehee; Mrs. Louise Johnson, Chicot; Jesse W. Macon, Lockesburg; Mrs. Eulastine Brown, DeQueen; and Mrs. Mary B. Parker, Helena.

REPORTS FSA TOO BUSY TO AID NEGROES

Defender
Chicago Ill.

Colored Witness Tells Of Irregularities In Texas

WASHINGTON. (ANP) — J. E. Clayton, high school principal and agricultural leader of Bittig, Texas, stole the show during the hearings Wednesday before the Cooley committee investigating the activities of the Farm Security administration. He was by far the best witness of the day and is the first Negro to appear before the House group probing the agency of the department of agriculture.

He said that the extension service in his part of the state is so busy that its workers can't possibly get around to care for the poor colored farmers.

When FSA supervisors hold meeting in the colored school house, he said, many farmers who are not FSA borrowers also attend and get the benefit of the discussions on how to improve the soil, rotate crops, care for and feed livestock and other essential farming information.

JUN 1

Came On Own Initiative

He told the committee how successful FSA had been in encouraging diversification and added that many borrowers had volunteered to forego cotton altogether this year in the interest of the war effort. They have planted more vitally needed crops, he said.

Congressman Zimmerman of Missouri asked Clayton if he was sponsored by a union and his reply was no. The witness said he came here from Texas on his own initiative and at his own expense to testify in behalf of the excellent work the FSA is doing in his state.

Congressman Cooley of North Carolina, chairman of the committee, was absent. Representative Flannagan of Virginia was acting chairman. Others on the committee include Reps. Hope, Kansas; Johnson, Illinois; and Risley, of Oklahoma.

FSA

Chatham Negro Sets Mark With Five-Year Payment

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer

October 8, 1943

And Ollie Burnett Is Probably First Negro in U. S. To Repay That Quick

By HENRY LESESNE.

Pittsboro, Oct. 7.—(AP)—The good earth—good American earth—has been good to Ollie Burnett.

Ollie Burnett is a Negro, 38 years old. He has a wife, Flonnie, and six children, five boys and one girl. A sister completes his household.

In 1937 Ollie Burnett was a tenant farmer—about as hopeless a person, economically, as you've read about in recent years.

The year before he grossed only $350. He financed his crop through merchants, borrowing $170 for seed and fertilizer, and paying interest. His worldly possessions consisted of an 18-year-old mule, a cow, two small pigs, 17 chickens, and a few pieces of broken-down furniture. And he owed $15.

No doubt, even at that, he was better off than many tenant farmers of the world.

But you should see Ollie Burnett today. He has a 132-acre farm, and he owns it, every acre. He and his family live in a nice little cottage, as neat as a pin.

It is situated in Williams township, Chatham County, on a good sand-clay road, on a school bus line, and near the schools and markets. He's worth at least $4,000.

He has a young mule, a healthy beast; two cows, a heifer and a male calf; 200 chickens; one sow, three hogs, and a shoat. His barn is well-stocked. His pantry is stocked with 363 quarts of vegetables and fruits canned this summer.

How did Ollie Burnett jerk himself up by the bootstraps from a tenant farmer to a man of such estate in so short a time?

Secured Loan.

In January, 1938, he applied to the Farm Security Administration to buy a farm under the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Purchase Act. The loan was for 40 years and the interest three per cent.

A farm was found of the type Ollie Burnett wanted. It was owned by the Citizens National Bank of Durham. The loan was finally approved for $3,022.

Forty years is a long time, a good deal better than half the average man's lifetime. This fact worried Ollie Burnett very much.

It worried him so much, he says, he couldn't sleep. He would just lie awake, thinking of that $3,000 debt and those 40 years.

The FSA has two methods of payment, the 40-year-plan and the variable plan. Under the latter, one pays the landlord's share, keeps record and after deducting operating expenses, pays the rest on the farm.

Ollie Burnett chose the variable plan. The first year he had a tough time of it. He was able to pay only $26.79 when his average payment should have been $130.55.

That wasn't encouraging, to say the least. But Ollie Burnett had been a farmer long enough to know that there are lean years and fat years.

The good earth smiled on him the next year. He was able to pay much more. Then he found he had some marketable timber on his land, and he sold that. He has a good stand of young trees left over.

The other day Ollie Burnett paid off the loan. It had taken only five years. Ollie Burnett and his wife were presented with the cancelled note and the deed of trust.

A group of Chatham County citizens came to the little ceremony to congratulate the Burnetts.

Phillip R. Jackson, Chatham County FSA supervisor, thinks the Burnetts are probably the first Negro farm family in the United States to repay a 40-year FSA farm purchase loan.

FSA Borrowers Now Paying Months Ahead Of Scedule

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Families buying farms under the Bankhead—Jones Farm Tenant Act have repaid on their loans 26 per-cent more than the proportion necessary to pay out in full over the 40 year period, the War Food Administration said today.

Heavily increased payments out of 1942 income, from which the Government collected the equivalent of a year and a half's installments in a single year, put the average farm purchase borrower substantially ahead on his average annual obligations, the Farm Security Administration, which administers the program, reported.

These payments "ahead of schedule" are the result of a variable payment plan followed by 77 per-cent of the borrowers. Under this plan families are billed for smaller than average amounts in advance years, but are billed for larger than average payments when good incomes justify it.

Most borowers accordingly were billed for much larger payments out of 1942 income than necessary to keep them up to schedule on a 40-year basis. As of June 30, 1943, these increased maturities on farm purchase loans made during the six years of the program's operation totaled $18,807,447 in principal and interest.

This compares with about $15,000,000 that would have been due if repayments had been based on a fixed amount each year over the 40-year period. On the larger amount billed, the borrowers had repaid $18,500,605, or 98.4 percent. These collections do not include an additional $5,995,431 in extra payments ,including refunds on loans and payments made from other than normal income, such as sale of mineral rights. timber, etc.

OCT 28 1943

NEGRO PAYS BACK FORTY YEAR FSA LOAN FIVE YEARS

Former Tenant, Haunted By Debt, Hustles To Pay Back Government

Monroe, N. C. Journal

HIS RECORD IS UNMATCHED

SILER CITY, Oct. 4—Ollie Burnett, 38-year-old Negro farmer, and his wife, Flonnie, stood in front of their neat looking cottage, in Williams township, Chatham county, one day last week and though they were unaware of the fact, took part in a little drama that was unprecedented in the nation.

The Burnetts, so far as it can be learned, became the first Negro farm family in the United States to repay their 40-year farm purchase loan to the Farm Security Administration which they obtained under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Purchase Act, and it took them only every two years.

Helped in 1937

It was on April 5, 1937, that Ollie and Flonnie went to the FSA for help. The first time he was only seeking money to buy a year-old mule, a cow, two small pigs, 17 chickens, half a ton of hay, and 50 bushels of grain. On top of that he owed $1. Including his household goods he was worth $571. Working under the guidance of the Pittsboro FSA his net worth increased to $643 and in 1939 he was worth $895, and in 1942 he was worth $1174. The FSA made him an operational loan each year which enabled him to purchase his supplies, thus saving him money which usually went

Led by Philip R. Jackson, Chatham County FSA supervisor, who presented the cancelled note and deed of trust, a group of Chatham citizens came to congratulate them at the unique ceremony. As he assumed title to his 132-acre farm Ollie Burnett found that his net worth was now about $4,000. It was a far cry from the old days, when Ollie, as crop through merchants, borrowing $350 and that in 1936 he had grossed only $895, and in 1942 he was worth $1174. The FSA made him an operational loan each year which enabled him to purchase his supplies, thus saving him money which usually went for seed and fertilizer. His worldly possessions included an 18-year-old mule, a cow, two small pigs, 17 chickens, half a ton of hay, and 50 bushels of grain. On top of that he owed $1. Including his household goods he was worth $571. Working under the guidance of the Pittsboro FSA his net worth increased to $643 and in 1939 he was worth

for interest. He repaid his FSA loans promptly.

Buys Farm

In January, 1938, Ollie decided to make application to buy a farm under Bankhead - Jones Tenant Purchase Act. It was a 40-year loan and the interest rate was three per cent. His application was reviewed by the Tenant Purchase Committee, and he was considered eligible. They located a tract of land which they considered suitable for a family type farm. Owned by the Citizens National Bank of Durham, the 132-acre farm contained 30 acres in cultivation with a four-acre tobacco allotment, and a cotton allotment of 13 acres.

The loan was approved October 12, 1938 for $3,022 which included option of $2,399, repairs to dwelling $312, repairs to other buildings $270, land development $90, and fees and other acquisition expenses of $50.

Ollie confessed that he just couldn't sleep at night with that $3,000 debt haunting him and the 40 long years staring him in the face. The FSA has two methods of repayment, the first being the fixed payment plan and the other the variable payment plan. Ollie chose the variable plan under which he paid the landlord's share, kept records, and after deducting the operating expenses, paid the rest on the farm. Under this plan he could make several payments in one year if crops were good, and when a lean year came he found himself ahead.

First Year Hard

The first year was a pretty hard struggle and Ollie was able to pay only $26.79 when his average payment should have been $130.55. He worked hard and cooperated fully with FSA officials when they visited him and soon his diligence began to reap dividends. In 1942 he had a good year, according to his record book, having a net incme of $1,530.57 from the sale of tobacco, eggs, pigs, and AAA payment. On his fourth year under the FSA program he paid $450 on his loan.

Farm Security Valuable Aid To Farmers Of Robeson County

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

LUMBERTON, N. C.— To determine for themselves and for the general information of the public as to the extent Farm Security is proving of aid to Negroes in this section, a group of prominent Robeson citizens recently conducted a survey throughout the county.

The survey disclosed, according to those who conducted it, that Farm Security is virtually indispensable as an element in the development of farm independenc. farm-home sanitation, home and land purchases, and farm production among Negroes.

In summarizing its report, the committee asserted that "Farm Security has been of untold value to those who have been able to get it."

Declaring that the committee members visited families of various levels of income, intelligence possibilities and the like, who were recipients of Farm Security, the report says: "In every case however, when we compare the present status of these families with that of their former position, we are compelled by this very comparison, supported by questions and answers of the farmers themselves, to conclude that through Farm Security aid and guidance from its agents, many farmers are being led to become less burdensome to the county and the landlords."

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT

Citing particular instances as examples of the general improvement noted among Farm Security recipients the report tells of a share-cropper just outside of the Fairmont, who one year ago had nothing upon which to subsist, nor capital stock, but today is far on the road toward owning his stock, farm implements, household equipment and other capital stock.

"Besides, he has about 300 head of chickens, brood sow, and other hogs, cow, and garden.

"He has lots of canned fruit and a look around the farm gives evidence that he will have plenty of feed for his stock for the next crop year," the report continues.

"Further," the report states, "this farmer will meet all obligations this year as a result of Farm Security."

Another outstanding example of the value of Farm Security was cited in the case of a man who was buying his farm, including a modern home with modern conveniences, modern barns, poultry houses, fine horses, mules, chickens, and other livestock.

SANITARY SURROUNDINGS

'Clean and sanitary surroundings" were noted, and a "well cultivated and rotated" farm" is presented. Included among the crops are tobacco, cotton, vegetables, and the like.

The survey disclosed in the area 13 tenant-purchase families with all new homes and built-in conveniences.

Numerous cases of farmers being on the road to economic security, physical contentment and a larger community life through the aid of Farm Security were noted, the committee states.

Improvements observed in the home-makers department were color schemes, cabinet-built sinks, inside painting, furnished living rooms, etc.

The woman had been taught how to can fruit, make cover slips, rugs, hang mirrors, equip bath units, make coverings for dressing tables, hang curtains and the like.

REPORT CONCLUDES

Concluding, the report states:

"1. Farm Security is very worthwhile in that it helps farmers of low income and abilities to become useful citizens and progressive farmers.

"2. More farmers should be encouraged to take advantage of the facilities and opportunities offered by Farm Security.

"3. More definite steps should be taken to encourage and foster better farming among Negroes.

"4. Farm Security agents are doing a very worthwhile and highly needed work among our group This work should be encouraged and broadened so that its influence would be more widely extended.

"5. Better sanitation and personal hygiene should be encouraged.

"6. Due to the decline of the large farmer we have to depend more largely upon the small farmer for farm produce, therefore it is all the more true and urgent, that he be encouraged and given more guidance by our farm supervisors.

(Signed) Committee:

The committee report is signed by Dr. J. H. Hayswood, Richard Bradshaw, Prof. George Young, Prof. William McKinley McNeil, Mrs. Ethel Hayswood, Mrs. Inez McNeill, Mrs. Gussie Stephens, Mrs. Nora Pope, and Mrs. E. Young.

Farm Couple Shows Way

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

MR. AND MRS. LACY MARTIN, of Hayti, Missouri, former share-croppers, who became the first Negro farm family in Missouri to complete payment of their farm purchased under the government's tenant purchase program, administered by the Farm Security Administration. This hard-working family had 40 years to repay their loan, but paid out in five years with money earned entirely from farm income. More than 4,000 Negro families in the United States have bought their own farms through loans from the Farm Security Administration.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

FSA Head, Under Fire, To Quit Post

WASHINGTON—(ANP)-- With the contemplated resignation of C. B. Baldwin, head of the Farm Security administration, New Deal-agricultural agency, another capable administrator, who was a recent target of the NAACP with reference to the "poll-tax" payments of Farm security for white southern farmers.

Mr. Baldwin who has the reputation of being an able and energetic administrator, probably will take a position in the [illegible] department, it is said. His departure from the department of agriculture is believed to be a victory for the American Farm Bureau federation and other groups and individuals who have assailed Mr. Baldwin continuously and criticised FSA. The FSA which Mr. Baldwin headed, was a sort of WPA for the out country during the depression and was particularly helpful to sharecroppers, small farmers and the southern cotton magnate and plantation owners.

Mr. Baldwin is not being ousted, it is claimed by his friends, and many of them have asked him to remain.

He came into the limelight when the NAACP assailed him because of the congressional statement that FSA funds were being used to pay the poll taxes of white sharecroppers to enable them to vote. Representatives of the NAACP called on the President and be quietly to talk with Baldwin on the matter of why Negro sharecroppers hadn't been permitted to participate in the same manner and has been watched with interest and great extent a general confusion followed the resignation. Although Mr. Roosevelt has been who sided with the [illegible] P. Mr. Whether this indicates a passing Baldwin remained in office and of the FSA in a capable manner, follow the picutre and that Jones war food administra- considering FSA to any in his 1944 program.

SEP 6 1943

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Farmers To Get FSA Help

NOV 28 1943

Frank Hancock, former Congressman from North Carolina, assumed his duties as administrator of the Farm Security Administration Monday, November 15.

FSA is helping 60,000 low-income Negro farmers grow wartime food crops; nearly 5,000 of these are buying farms of their own and more than 50,000 are being assisted in converting their farms to all-out food production.

Out of this year's appropiation of 30 million dollars for loans to low-income farmers for the purchase of farms, about [illegible] will go to promising Negro farmers. This will mean that approximately 750 Negro tenants and sharecroppers will be lifted into ownership and in a position to make a larger contribution to the food production program.

NOV 28 1943

In allocating the 30-million dollar for farm purchases, the largest share went to Texas, [illegible] Mississippi [illegible]; and Georgia was allocated the third largest amount, $1,996,629. Arkansas, Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina Oklahoma and Tennessee, received over a million dollars.

NOV 28 1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Honor Hubert At Farewell Banquet

SEP 13 1943

CINCINNATI (ANP) — The Manse Hotel was the scene of a farewell banquet given by FSA employes in honor of Giles A. Hubert, who has been connected with the Farm Security Administration since 1937 and for the past four years has served as Senior Agricultural Economist and Assistant to the Director of the Rural Rehabilitation Division. He leaves to assume the position as head of the department of economics at Fisk University, Nashville.

SEP 13 1943

Reverend Wesley Smith Matthews served as toastmaster, and with the assistance of Messrs. J. C. Peterson, Peter Crutchfield and Frank Pinder humorously disclosed Mr. Hubert's past. Reviewing some of the contributions [illegible] has made to the work of Farm Security and to American society, Mr. Neill McLean discussed the development of projects or "special areas" through which entire communities are guided to rehabilitate themselves both economically and socially.

In response, Mr. Hubert stated that he considers his work at Fisk an opportunity for wider service and to further promulgate the ideals of Farm Security. He will continue to serve as consultant on a part-time basis with the agency.

The tables were beautifully decorated with low bowls of gladioli More than thirty of his co-workers and their guests dined in grand style. Accordion music was furnished throughout the meal by James C. Green. Mr. Hubert was presented with two pipes to add to his large collection, and some of his favorite tobacco.

3-1943
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Increases Quotas For '43

JAN 23 1943

Secretary of Agriculture Urges All-Out Mobilization and Praises Dr. Carver

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 21—Urging the all-out mobilization of the nation's 6,000,000 farmers to meet the increased wartime demands for food and fiber, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard said this week that the job calls upon all of us, small farmers as well as large farmers, colored farmers as well as white farmers, women and youths as well as men to make every hour count for more in farm production.

Referring to the 680,000 Negro Americans on the farm, Secretary Wickard said that they had played an important role in the 1942 agricultural production record.

JAN 23 1943

DR. CARVER AN INSPIRATION

Continuing, he said, "However the job will be more difficult this year because of the shortage in farm production facilities. And as soldiers of the soil they will need increased courage and perseverance. The example in perseverance set by the late Dr. George Washington Carver, who contributed so much to agricultural research, should be an inspiration to them and to other farmers as well."

Following Farm Mobilization Day, highlighted by an all-network broadcast on which Secretary Wickard spoke, and on which a message from President Roosevelt was read by James F. Byrnes, director of Economic Stabilization, the nation's farmers, colored and white alike, began enlisting their farms in the 1943 Food-for-Freedom drive. Between now and January 30 it is expected that almost all of the farmers will sign up with the Agricultural Adjustment Agency committeemen who will be calling on them with the 1943 farm plan sheets.

FOOD GOALS INCREASED

While the farmers set an all time record in production last year, these 1943 goals call for even more of certain crops to meet the needs of our enlarged fighting force, our own civilian population, our allies and the half starved peoples whom we are liberating from Axis aggressors.

JAN 23 1943

Among the products for which sharp increases are required are cattle and calves for slaughter, 30,400,000; hogs for slaughter, 100 million; 122 billion pounds of milk; nearly 60 billion eggs, and 3,712,000,000 pounds of peanuts.

Last year thousands of Negro farmers increased their poultry flocks, enlarged their home gardens, and added a few pigs and a milk cow or two. There are indications that many more will either start a garden, and begin raising chickens and pigs for home use this year, or will enlarge their present live-at-home program.

While many Negro farmers have only sufficient facilities to grow food for home consumption, thousands are producing extra pigs, chickens, eggs and milk which find their way to the cities, to military cantonments, and to our allies.

Agricultural officials say, however, that the farmer who is only able to grow enough food for himself is also making a valuable contribution to the war effort.

GENERAL

Says Farmers Make Important Contributions To War Effort

FEB 13 1943

Pittsburgh Courier

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—"Both Negro farmers and industrial workers are making an important contribution to the war," said I. W. Duggan of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at the National Freedom Day celebration held in Philadelphia Monday.

Discussing the Negro farmer's contribution to the war, Mr. Duggan, director of the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, pointed out that six million Negro Americans earn their living growing, harvesting, processing and handling agricultural commodities.

COLORED FARMERS EXCEL

Going further, the director said, "While the records kept by the Department of Agriculture in connection with the National Farm Program make no distinction between Negroes and whites, I know from observation and from my experience in the administration of the AAA program for a good many years, that Negro farmers are making their full contribution in this important job of farm production.

"The loyalty and patriotism of your farmers have never been doubted. And today, more than ever before, they are upholding the traditions of your race."

Director Duggan also pointed out that although American farmers had set new agricultural production records for three consecutive years they still have a bigger job to do this year. Citing the needs, he said that the goals call for 122 billion pounds of milk, 14 billion pounds of pork, 11 billion pounds of beef, nearly four billion pounds of peanuts, and 57 billion eggs, or enough to make the earth a 10-foot belt to girdle itself at the equator.

In discussing rationing, the director said that rationing is the only fair way to divide the available food supply. "Although some foods will be scarce, the low income groups will get more than they have been accustomed to getting," Mr. Duggan said.

Food Chief Praises Negro Farmers

MAY 15 1943

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala. 1943

ADDRESSES FRATERNAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO CHURCHES IN ALABAMA

The big contribution that Negro farmers are making to the war was described in an address delivered Thursday by M. Clifford Townsend, Food Production Director of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, before the annual convention of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America. The meeting was held in Memphis, Tenn, April 28-30.

Director Townsend declared that food is just as important in this war as guns, planes or tanks. Said he, "Our fighting men are looking to the farmer to keep their mess plates full, and the hungry people whom we liberate from the Axis are also looking to the farmer for food. Negro farmers are doing their part in the production of that food.

"If the Negro farmers meet their goal this year," the director said, "they will produce enough eggs to serve 11 million soldiers, sailors, and flyers an egg for breakfast every morning from now until next September. They will produce enough milk to meet the milk requirements of 11 million fighters for the next six months, and enough cotton to satisfy the needs of 18 million soldiers . . . I want you to know that we in the Department of Agriculture are proud of the excellent job that Negro farmers are doing in the production of food and fibers for the war."

MAY 15 1943

Pointing to the progress Negro farm families have made in growing their own food at home, the director said that eight out of 10 Negro farmers have gardens and poultry, seven out of 10 have workstock, six out of ten have hogs and five out of 10 have milk cows. "By growing their own food at home," he said, "Negro farmers are easing the load on our transportation system ,and relieving truck and livestock farmers who are now shorthanded;; their surpluses of home food will go to our armed forces, our war workers and our allies."

He stated that food is not only being sent to England and Russia, but also to North Africa. During the first four months after the landing of our troops in North Africa, we shipped 126,000 tons of food, clothing, medicine and other necessities to the native population.

MAY 15 1943

The director told the council that when the war is over we must try to shut oue of our lives forever the twin spectre of fear and want. He praised the council and its 25,000 member churches for the part they have played in helping to keep Negro farmers abreast of vital wartime agricultural information.

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala

Dr. Patterson Says Negro Farmers Can Double Output If Fully Aided

Feb. 27, 1943

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, pointed out in a statement this week that Negro farmers could almost double their present food production if adequately financed and supervised.

Said Dr. Patterson, "I believe the 680,000 Negro farmers of America are doing all that they possibly can under the circumstances which they now live and work to meet the food needs of our nation. If, however, they can get more adequate supervision through additional farm and home demonstration agents, and through other supervisory services, plus the necessary financial aidon a low interest basis, I am sure they could double their present production.

"These two items; financial aid and supervision must go hand in hand in my opinion if the most is to be made of either of them."

Dr Patterson also indicated that colored farmers should try to take ful advantage of the lending facilities made possible through the Department of Agriculture. These include Farm Credit Administration, Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, and Farm Security Administration. FSA loans are stock, or poultry, or by increasing their livemade available to farmers who cannot qualify for credit from other sources.

He also emphasized that FSA vice has made a significent step loans are being made to small farmers who with such financing can become qualified as "essential farm producers" under the war-

Pointing out that Extension Service rating by aiding to increasing and home agents through the organization of "neighborhood leaders," Dr. Patterson urged, however, that Extens on increase its staf of farm

armers Can Get Loans From Government

ily World
lanta, Georgia

MAR 13 1943

MAR 13 1943

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is making credit available to farmers, sharecroppers and tenants, as well as owners, who can use a loan to increase their production of vital war crops. At top, Cornelius King; right, assistant to the Governor of Farm Credit Administration, explains to Thomas M. Ropers, special assistant to the USDA Personnel Director, how farmers can obtain loans through FCA. Below, Extension Farm Agent T. D. Williamson of Caswell County, N. C., advises farmers how they may consult their County Farm Security Administration office about a Food-for-Freedom loan.—USDA PHOTO.

MAR 13 1943

Says 6 Million Negroes Earn Livelihood From Agriculture

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

FEB 20 1943

WASHINGTON, D.C.—"Bold Negro farmers and Negro industrial workers are making an important contribution to the war" said I. W. Duggan, director of the Department of Agriculture at the National Freedom Day celebration held in Philadelphia Monday.

Discussing the Negro farmers' contribution to the war, Mr. Duggan, director of the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, pointed out that six million Negro Americans earn their living growing, harvesting, processing and handling agricultural commodities.

Going further, the record kept by the "While the records kept by the Department of Agriculture in connection with the National Farm Program make no distinction between Negroes and whites, I know from observation and from my experience in the administration of the AAA program for a good many years, that Negro farmers are making their full contribution in this important job of farm production.

"The loyalty and patriotism of your farmers have never been doubted. And today, more than ever before, they are upholding the traditions of your race."

"In time of peace, you have made a lasting contribution to the welfare of the entire nation. Now, in war-time, members of your race are serving on all the battle fronts and laboring in industrial plants to produce munitions, and your farmers, along with all other farmers, are serving on the food production front in a statement on food production this week that the 670,000 Negro farmers in the South can probably increase their food output more than any other group in the agricultural industry.

Pointing out that food is taking its place in the war along side troops, planes, tanks and armament, Mr. Barnett said that Negro farmers could add a sizeable quantity of food to our stockpiles if they were further aided by the Government.

Going further Mr. Barnett said "The present Extension Service, a movement designed to cooperate with Messrs. Patterson and Barnett. They are J. S. Russell, assistant to the Administrator; Ivy Duggan, director of the Southern Division of AAA; and M. L. Wilson, director of the Extension Service. These three are said to be the nucleus of a staff of 573 Negro farm and home

FEB 20 1943

Barnett, Chicago Defender Patterson Chicago, Illinois Appointed

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON. — Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press, both special assistants to the Secretary of Agriculture, have been named special assistants by the War Food Administrator Chester C. Davis "for the development of reports and recommendations for the improvement of War Food Administration procedures in bringing the assistance of the Extension Services, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, and the Soil Conservation Service to Negro farmers.

Mr. Davis also appointed a committee of three agricultural officials to cooperate with Messrs. Patterson and Barnett. They are J. S. Russell, assistant to the Administrator; Ivy Duggan, director of the Southern Division of AAA; and M. L. Wilson, director of the Extension Service. These three are said to be the nucleus of a staff of 573 Negro farm and home

The appointments of the committee and of Messrs. Patterson and Barnett as special assistants was made on May 20. There have been no reports or recommendations made by them as yet.

JUN 29 1943

Earn Livelihood From Agriculture

groes thru "peaceful" actions and protests.

"One of every nine farms in the south is owned or operated by Negro farmers," Townsend told the group. "One-fourth of all farm labor in the south and one-fifth of other farms is done by Negroes."

JUL 5 1943

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

DOING GOOD JOB, TOWNSEND SAYS

NEGRO FARMERS

Former Gov. Clifford Townsend of Indiana told a meeting of 2,000 Negroes at Pilgrim Baptist church, 33d street and Indiana avenue, yesterday that the Negro farmer "is doing a good job in food production."

Townsend was introduced by the Rev. J. C. Austin, pastor of the organizers of the meeting, which was sponsored by the Government. FEB 20 1943

Going further Mr. Barnett said church, and one of the "The present Extension Service, a movement designed to cooperate with Messrs. Patterson and Barnett. They are J. S. Russell, assistant to the Administrator; Ivy Duggan, director of the Southern Division of AAA; and M. L. Wilson, director of the Extension Service. These three are said to be the nucleus of a staff of 573 Negro farm and home on racial questions involving Negroes.

JUN 29 1943

WFA Chief Names Committee To Aid Negro Farmers

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia
JUN 19 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chester C. Davis, war food administrator has announced the appointment of a committee to handle projects for improving WFA's services to Negro farmers in the interest of increased food production. Members of the committee are J. S. Russell, assistant to the administrator, chairman; I. W Duggan, director of the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency; and M. L. Wilson, director of Extension Service.

THE COMMITTEE'S WORK

The commitee will work closely with Claude A. Barnett, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, special assistants to the Secretary of Agriculture, who are also serving as special assistants in the war food administration.

It will cooperate with them in the development of reports and recommendations for improving WFA procedures in bringing the assistance of Extension Service, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, and the Soil Conservation Service to Negro farmers.

Mr. Barnett and Dr. Patterson have traveled over a large part of the rural south, and have a first-hand acquaintance with the problems of Negro farmers. In working with the committee, they will seek to develop solutions to these problems so that Negro farmers may make their full contribution to the winning of the war.

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala

New Negro Farmers Make Good Showing

The annual report of the New Farmers of America, representing 19,055 young Uegro vocational agr culture farm students in eleven Southern states, shows that this group is making a substantial contribution to the war effort, the Federal Security Agency said today. Since Pearl Harbor, these youths have made the following contributions:

(1) $153,996 worth of war bonds and stamps purchased.

A Much Needed Service

JUN 20 1943

The announcement by Chester C. Davis, War Food Administrator, of the appointment of a committee to handle projects for improving this agency's services to Negro farmers, is a proposal well worth considering. The proposal, if acted upon, will go far in aiding the Negro farmers, most of whom are small, in producing more food for the war production effort.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The committee appointed to handle this phase of the work is composed of well known figures in the agricultural movement among Negroes. I. W. Duggan, director of the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, M. L. Wilson, director of extension service, and J. S. Russell, assistant to the Administrator, compose the committee. The committee will work closely with Claude Barnett and Dr. F. D. Patterson, special assistants to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Of the more than half million American farmers on the FSA program, there are few among that vast army of Negro people—small owners, tenants, sharecroppers — who for reasons of dependency, are able to qualify under such a schedule. Accordingly, therefore, the government is making a gesture in its offer to extend aid to a group of its citizens, who may rightly be classed as the disinherited. But with the facilities with which to work on effective farming without the irritating nuisance of credit extension and pressing collectors ot their door, they can produce a surprising amount of food for the War and for themselves.

JUN 20 1943

(2) 968,268 pounds of rubber, rags, and paper collected.
(3) 9,634 burlap bags collected.
(4) 6,395 tons of scrap metal collected.
(5) 9,946 individual and 708 chapter vegetable gardens planed and carried out.
(6) 24,188 farm machines repaired.
(7) 2,740 NFA members helped to train volunteer farm workers for a total of 2,268 farms.
(8) 3,201 farm workers were placed on farms by NFA members.
(9) 6,713 members are serving in the armed forces.

Also by extending their supervised farming programs and by carrying out supplementary farm practices on their home farms, the youths assisted in a tremendous increase in the production of beef cattle hogs, sheep, poultry products, peanuts, soybeans and grains.

On the Agricultural Front

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

NEW FSA HEAD

Frank Hancock, former Congressman from North Carolina, assumed his duties as administrator of the Farm Administration Monday, November 15.

FSA is helping 60,000 low-income [illegible] grow wartime food crops; [illegible] 5,000 of these are buying farms of their own and more than 50,000 are being assisted in converting their farms to all-out food production.

FOUR MILLION TO NEGRO FARMERS

Out of this year's appropriation of 30 million dollars for loans to low-income farmers for the purchase of farms, about four million will go to promoting Negro farmers, if their participation continues at last year's level.

This will mean that approximately 750 Negro tenants and sharecroppers will be lifted into ownership and into a position to make a larger contribution to the food production program.

In allocating the 30 million dollars for farm purchases, the largest share went to Texas, $2,565,670; Mississippi received $2,257,494 and Georgia was allocated the third largest amount, $1,996,629. Other Southern states receiving a million dollars were Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, and Tennessee.

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NINE-YEAR OLD GROWS WAR CROPS

One of the most interesting reports that the Department of Agriculture received from the field during National 4-H Achievement Week came from Oklahoma. It had to do with Joe Wilson; a nine-year-old 4-H clubber who is producing beef, milk, poultry and eggs to help feed his two older brothers in the front lines.

It all started a year ago when Joe was only eight. It was then that he applied for membership in the local 4-H club. The membership committee took a look at Joe and then asked [illegible]

When it was discovered that he was only eight, they told him to wait until he was 10 and then come back. (Membership in 4-H clubs is usually restricted to youths betwen the ages of 10 and 21.)

Wisconsin Minister Believe Co-op Farm Will Solve Many Race Problems

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

BELOIT, Wis.—A cooperative farm where a thriving chicken-raising business has been developed under direction of an enterprising colored minister here is looked upon by many as the possible solution to a large number of Negro problems.

Started by the Rev. Hermes Zimmerman, the farm is envisioned as the possible beginning of a movement that will take his race out of the slums of big cities and render it independent and economically secure. Started as a cooperative venture, the scheme has caught on and is already engaging the efforts of 20 local families.

Rev. Zimmerman is a little man with a great big heart, and it is due to his undying courage that the cooperative undertaking has gained such tremendous headway in such a reasonably short space of time. Ten years ago, the little minister broke ground, with his own hands, for the church he now heads, and which gave momentum to the farm movement.

Today 800 bushels of oats have been harvested from little over 22 acres, and alfalfa is being sown. There are 50 acres of soybeans, 80 acres of corn, and several other crops ripening in the fields. There is a large truck-garden patch, a number of fruit trees bearing, and anywhere from 9,000 to 10,000 chickens being fattened for the market.

To Open "Outlet" Store

Further examples of the progress already made are the presence of three cows on the farm and two horses, and the plan to raise dairy herds and blooded hogs, in the near future.

Plans are likewise being formulated for the opening of a pasteurizing plant in Chicago soon, as well as an outlet store for the marketing of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and other farm products.

How all this came about is an interesting story. Rev. Zimmerman, in 1933, armed with a saw, a hammer, a hod, and a trowel — and with a little help from members of his congregation — converted a small frame store into an imposing modern brick church.

Using this as his base of operations, the minister embarked on a long, tedious course of convincing fellow-townsmen that his plan for a co-operative farm was the key to solution of many of their ills.

Contribute $100 Each

Purchase of the ground and its development would necessitate such funds as were not available to him. As a consequence, he decided that at least 20 families would have to be inoculated with the idea. In due time, he found them. Each contributed $100 to the cause and a tract on the east side of the Rock River, between Beloit and Janesville, was purchased.

Needed improvements figured to cost in the neighborhood of $2,800. Before this sum could be obtained, work on the farm would have to be begun in order to promote interest in the undertaking.

Elmer Peterson, farm overseer, visited several of the largest farms in the vicinity, studied the methods of their operation, the implements and equipment and the machinery and tools used. Then, with the help of the co-operators, purchase of the things was negotiated for the sum of $000.

Endorsed Widely

M. Oscar Nelson, of the Beloit Commercial club, declares: "A lot of hard work has been put on this project, and a lot more hard work remains to be done. I hope it will succeed. It has the backing of my organization, but this is not enough. It needs the support of Negroes in general.

"This is a great opportunity," he declares, "for the American Negro to get out of the congested

AUG 21 1943

[illegible] deserves recognition and encouragement."

[illegible] ment."

[illegible] partment of economics and sociology all the co-operators are satisfied [illegible] of Beloit college, also expresses that, within a short time, their economic problems will be solved and [illegible] us who are in close touch with the they will have found the way to [illegible] faith in the movement. "Those of comfort and independence.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

DEC 4 - 1943

Dr. F. D. Patterson, left, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Claude A. Barnett, right, director of the Associated Negro Press, who were recently named special assistants to the Secretary of Agriculture, are shown holding their first conference with Secretary Claude R. Wickard in Washington last week. Their appointments mark the first time that Race members have been chosen to serve the Department in such capacities. Dr. Patterson and Mr. Barnett, who will continue in their respective positions at Tuskegee and Chicago, are acting as consultants and advisers to the Secretary on matters affecting Negro farmers. One of their special functions will be to help insure the integration and full participation of Negro farmers in the food-for-freedom program.—USDA Photo by Forsythe.

COLORED FARM AGENT'S NOTES

Georgiana, Ala., News

December 23, 1943

By ELLIOT ROBBINS

The negro agents in company with Eli Payne of New Hope; Sammie Bennett and Pearlie Bennett, of Mt. Zion, attended the 53rd annual Negro Farmers' Conference held at Tuskegee Institute the past week. Representatives of the Extension Service, F. S. A., Triple A and the War Food Administration of the southern region together with officials of the press and radio of the U. S. Department of Agriculture were in attendance. These officials discussed a current subject with the farmers, namely, Negro Participation in War Time Agriculture. Governor H. Clifford Townsend, special representative of the War Food Administration of Washington, D. C., stated in his address that our soldiers, and sailors, along with our civilians are better fed now than ever before, as a result of the over-all planning and the production of war food during 1943, together with the part that colored farmers played in this effort. Reports from other fields indicate that the food situation has been greatly improved, but farmers were advised to roll up their sleeves and go to work if they expect to meet their production goals for 1944. One of the most interesting addresses made at the conference was that made by Hon. Claud R. Wickard, Scretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The secretary in his address outlined the various agencies in the department to aid farmers in meeting their production goals. He also paid tribute to the late Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee's founder, and to the late Dr. George W. Carver, noted Negro scientist. The secretary was introduced by Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute.

The morning session was devoted to discussions and reports by county agents and farmers in attendance under direction of T. M. Campbell, field agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Participating also on the morning's program was Commission Joe N. Poole, of Butler Springs, state commissioner of agriculture.

The first report by counties was made by Tuscaloosa and the second one was made by the Negro agent and farmer Eli Payne, of Butler. Dr. Patterson personally commended the Negro agent and Farmer Payne, of New Hope, for the report on the part that Negro farmers of Butler County are playing to help win the war. Generally speaking, the conference was very successful in view of unfavorable weather conditions and everyone left with the spirit of determination to get the job done during 1944.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

PEANUTS FOR OIL, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, and grain for the nation's food basket, hay and other feed for livestock and poultry production, and cotton for gun powder, parachute cords, uniforms, and tents are among the important war crops that Negro farmers and farm laborers are havesting this year. A good many of the younger men have gone off to war but the older men, the women, and the children have stepped into their places to keep farm production going. They are soldiers of the soil, everyone, fighting on one of America's vital fronts.. Top, left to right, a Negro farmer in Georgia stacks his peanut crop; in Maryland, a Woman's Land Army worker drives a tractor, helping with the harvest of hay and grain; in Alabama, an older man shakes and stacks peanuts, while in Mississipp a still older man helps with the bagging of peanuts for shipment. Bottom, left to right, a woman and even a small boy help with the harvesting of carrots in Florida; in Maryland a 'teen age girl picks tomatoes; in Mississippi, it's a smile of pride on the worker's face; knowing that Uncle Sam needs high-grade cotton for the manufacture of important war goods, he picks swiftly, but carefully as this armful shows: in Florida a farm worker fills crates with peppers; in South Carolina, it's snap beans that this youth has picked.

Southern Tenant Farmers Plan For Seasonal Jobless

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—More than 250 delegates from Mid-South locals are expected to attend the 10th annual convention of the Southern Tenant Farmers union which meets here Nov. 9-11.

Officials of the War Food Administration, War Manpower Commission and the U. S. Agricultural Extension Service are scheduled to speak at a special conference of migratory farm workers on the opening day.

Defender
Chicago, Ill

THE LIVING SOUTH

Defender
Chicago, Ill

By HAROLD PREECE

Hate and Hell's Flag

ONE OF the big mistakes made by a lot of us is in believing that you can't take hatred of the Southern lynch-rope from the heart of the Southern white man.

NOV 27 1943

Sometimes it's hard to believe otherwise. Sometimes, we can't help but think that the whole South flies the flag of hell — particularly when black men, serving the flag of democracy, are insulted and murdered for no other offense than that God colored them a darker tint than their neighbors.

Yes, hell's flag — a lynch rope curled around a swastika — still flies high over Tennessee and Texas as it flew briefly over Kiev and Kharkov. But white men and dark men hauled it down from those two states as not long hence they will haul it down from the eleven captive states of the United States.

One of those who will tear it to shreds in Dixie is Cecil Holmes of Etowah County, Alabama. For Cecil Holmes is living proof that a man can change his heart even if he can't change his skin.

NOV 27 1943

A couple of weeks ago, Cecil Holmes went to the annual convention of the Alabama Farmers Union at Clanton. Ninety per cent of the delegates were white owners of small farms — the kind of folks with whom Cecil Holmes had fished and gabbed and swapped labor all of his life.

The delegates made plans for a Mid-South Farmers Union which has already been started and which will include the one-gallus people of both colors in the deep South. Aubrey Williams, national organization director of the Farmers Union of America, explained the new set-up and what it would mean to the national war effort in terms of increased food production by organized farmers.

A People's Resolutions

AUBREY WILLIAMS is kinfolks and we all like him. He's a native Alabaman and he gave a lot of us jobs during the depression: first in his capacity as national NYA director and later as head man of the WPA.

When Brother Williams finished his speech, the convention started considering resolutions. Brother Holmes checked up and found out that nobody had introduced what should have been the most important resolution of all.

NOV 27 1943

It was a case of the most urgent business being everybody's business and nobody's business. In the whole sheaf of good resolutions, there was not a scrap of paper demanding the end of the poll tax.

Cecil Holmes borrowed a pencil and a sheet of paper. Without anybody coaching him, he sat down and wrote just what he thought about the poll tax.

I have a copy of Cecil's resolution before me. It makes one feel that he is looking through a microscope into the changing mind of the white South.

The resolution starts out by saying that "the great majority of the working class in Alabama are prohibited from voting because of the poll tax, especially the accumulating back tax."

Which nobody will deny. But then you see the main question that was agitating the mind of this typical Alabaman as he chewed over the thoughts while chewing on his pencil.

NOV 27 1943

For Cecil's emphasis in the resolution is the injustice that the poll tax perpetrates on his Negro fellow Americans in the South.

The resolution declares that "the great majority of the colored people are prohibited from voting because of the lack of education and the poll tax." It winds up bluntly by putting the union on record as "condemning the poll tax in Alabama and the discrimination against the Negro race in Alabama."

Not many years ago, no convention of Southerners would have considered any resolution dealing with the Negro except one to keep him in his traditional "place" as a hewer of wood and drawer of water. But mark it to the steadily accumulating credit [illegible] that the 10 per cent of colored delegates didn't have to fight to get this resolution through.

NOV 27 1943

The white majority at the convention joined the Negro minority in passing that resolution. No white man raised so much as a peek against it.

Comes A Long Way

AT THAT MOMENT, those white farmers found their manhood by protesting against injustice and inequality toward their colored neighbors. And I know that they are not cut from a different pattern than the one which fashioned all the other poor whites of the South.

I know that the path of enlightenment was as difficult but sure for each one of them as it was for me and as it was for Cecil Holmes.

Several years ago, Cecil Holmes had a different and wrong slant on this whole business of color — that I have since learned from friends who know him well.

He had gotten around to the point of seeing that workers and farmers needed unions but they ers got anything like a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. But it was hard for him to think about Negroes sitting in those unions or joining with other Americans to help run their own country.

NOV 27 1943

That has been the attitude which up until now has kept the Confederates in control of the South. Halfway "liberals" like Tom Watson and Maury Maverick waged halfway battles that ended in crushing defeat because they feared to bring up that great reserve of the South's Negro masses who proved in the Civil war that they never settle for a half-way [illegible]

NOV 27 1943

Cecil Holmes of Alabama never warmed a seat in Congress as did Tom Watson of Georgia and Maury Maverick of Texas. But he has done more with his little chance than those two men who each muffed his big change — those fallen leaders blinded by the impossible dream of a reformed South which would still be lily-white so far as economic and political authority was concerned.

Cecil Holmes got over his fear and distrust of Negroes; Tom Watson and Maury Maverick never did. Cecil Holmes wasn't on the top with ambitious politicians. He's down at the bottom with the Negro and he's got the good hard sense to see that both of them must come up from the bottom together.

Without being preachy, I'm trying to point ou' a little lesson here. The surest guarantee of progress for my Negro fellow-Southerners is their getting together with us little fellows who are white. There's no percentage in lining up with "liberals" like Tom Watson [illegible] the way on the color question or with rich white people who condescend to call educated Negroes "Doctor" or "Professor."

NOV 27 1943

Sure, the rich white man of the South will hand out a thousand dollars to shingle the roof of a Negro college. He can afford to when he pays his Negro sharecroppers two bits a month.

Cecil Holmes and his kind have something bigger than money to give. That something is the fraternity and the cooperation which are the solid foundation of the New South.

3-1943
Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Farming for Profit

...y farmer, be he owner, tenant or share-...pper, who "just can't make farming pay," ...ld do well to journey to the 35-acre farm ... Charles L. Roberts, near Doerun, Ga., and ... a talk with a 65-year-old Negro farmer ...med Addison ... has totaled net sales of ... from ... year through ...gust 15 for products he raised on that farm. ... make the story of his success more im...ssive he has several more crops to harvest ... ample time in which to gather them.

As to "man power" to conduct his farming ...erations, Addison was aided by his wife, a ...ughter and an 18-year-old son who was ...en deferred draft status. The Negro farmer ... yet to harvest and market eight acres ... cotton, six acres of runner peanuts, and ... acres of improved sugar cane. For late ... crops he has planted four acres of turnips ... three acres of collards. His fertilizer bill ... the total acreage was $485. The farm ...esses a three-acre Concord grape vineyard ... ample permanent pasture.

The success of this aged Negro farmer em...sizes the necessity of diversification in the ...rming activities of any Georgian who desires ... farm for profit. He not only "lives at home," ...ding the purchase of all necessities he can ...oduce himself, but has a surplus to sell if he ...ows products of salable quality. Moreover, his ...gs are not a... ; if one crop ... failure or brings a low price when market..., he has others which may fare better.

"Cotton up to the kitchen door" is no ...ger the rule on Georgia farms. Those who ... making farming a profitable vocation diver... their crops and raise poultry and live...

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The farmer has yet to harvest and market eight acres of cotton, six acres of runner peanuts, and three acres of improved green cane. He has planted four acres of turnips and three acres of collards. His fertilizer bill for the total acreage was $485.

Addison h... return of $2,761 from eight ... of turnip and mustard salad.

He has an unusual plan of planting, the runner peanuts being planted behind truck crops, and his cotton planted where English peas were killed by the cold weather. Other crops, except tobacco, were interplanted as the seasons permitted.

The farm also possesses a three-acre Concord grape vineyard, a permanent pastoure and a small fish pond.

Daily World
...tlanta, Georgia

...armer, 62, Sets ...Record In Ga.

MOULTRIE, Ga. — A 62-year-old ...rmer has totaled net sales of ... from the first of the year ...ough August 10, on the 35-acre ...ce which he farms for Charles L. ...berts, white, of Doerun.

Addison was aided by his wife, a ... and an 18-year-old son.

Log Cabin Community Center Employing Progressive Methods Of Modern Farming

New York ...e

New York, N. Y.—

SPARTA, Ga.—The Log ...bin Community Center, Hanc... ...nty, is cooperat... carrying out a constructive program revealing the value of all farming requirements as set forth by exponents of modern farming methods. Latest methods of storing sweet potatoes and marketing same under government standards are among the latest efficient agricultural projects of this Negro rural community. The demonstration in pedigreed laying hens is being watched with much interest and profit.

Much interest in educational movements is being manifested by the inhabitants of this progressive community. Because of the steady progress being made by these rural folk, the Log Cabin Community Center is gaining nation-wide publicity and commendation from exponents of better rural life and full economic security for Negroes on the farms of the south.

On the basis of repo... rural leaders in ... ...ock, ... results from the educational projects set up at the Log Cabin Community Center for a wholesome rural life for Negroes in the south, will become a potent factor in rural life activities for the success of the 1944 program to help win the war.

The varied recreational program for the young folk in the community, which was greatly accentuated this summer by the completion of a splendid swimming pool and fish pond, meeting the most exacting requirements for people living in the county. The enlargement of the community consumers' cooperative store, the construction of a farm shop and grits mill, make this community outstanding as a great teaching and demonstration center for farm pro...

Millions of Negroes on the farms are anxiously following the leadership of Log Cabin Center.

The Negroes have their own 4-H Clubs and these clubs have a membership of 30,000. These, too, are interested in the production of food. They are working with their parents in diversified farm operations and in nearly every instance they are planning to increase their food production in 1944.

Negro Farmers Help Food Problem

Dawson, Ga., News—December 23, 1943

From the Moultrie Observer

Keep your eyes on the Negroes in Georgia. They are coming along. There are many good Negro farmers who are operating their farms successfully. One thing to notice about them is that they are patriotic. In proportion to their ability, they are doing a good part in the war effort.

The extension service of the Agricultural College at Athens informs us that there are now 26 Negro county agents in the state. Recently, these county agents have been checking up the farms in their respective counties. They have visited 1,706 Negro farms. They found that they had been canning to help out the food situation. They had 26,000 containers of food that they had canned and 3,430 pounds of dried food. They had sold $20,887 worth of farm food products and invested $6,615 in bonds.

The families on these same 1,706 farms had 36,592 chickens, 12,409 head of hogs, 289 beef animals, 862 turkeys, 598 guineas for home consumption. They had 829 acres planted to soil building crops and 602 acres planted to fall and winter gardens.

3-1943

Georgia

Moultrie, Ga., Observer
August 26, 1943

The Negro and The Model Farm

A news story informs us that Governor Arnall is going to visit a model farm in middle Georgia where production of food is being featured. This is fine business for a governor, or even a president. We wish Governor Arnall had time to visit the 35 acre farm of Homer Addison, Negro 62 years old, and living near Doerun. The Addison farm in reality is the property of C. L. Roberts, white, of Doerun. Addison is a sharecropper. This makes his record the more interesting. Sharecroppers are blamed for many things. They are blamed with allowing the Georgia soil to deteriorate, and when we had the one crop system they were blamed for that. It was often said that the Negro sharecropper wanted to grow cotton. Here is one that is modernized. He has hitched his farm to the war effort. He is doing pretty well. From January 1 through August 10, he had grossed $5,685.97 from his 1943 crops. Of course, he is just warming up. He still has his cotton and peanuts, sweet potatoes and fall vegetables to harvest and market. Addison has produced a lot of food. Green onions brought $627. Turnips and mustard $2,761; radishes $118; beans $817; tomatoes $18; butterbeans, $53; tobacco, $1,288. All of the list adds to the food needs of the country except tobacco. It is noteworthy that while his tobacco yielded $425 an acre, his turnips yielded $350 an acre and were made with much more ease. Addison produces a variety of things. He has three acres in sweet potatoes, half an acre in improved green cane, three acres in collards, is sowing four acres in turnips for fall delivery has three acres in Concord grapes, has a herd of Guernsey cattle, a bunch of hogs, and a nice little fish pond for diversion and to supplement the production of meat. Addison lives in a neat little home, well furnished and neatly kept. We nominate him as Georgia's number one Negro farmer.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
August 27, 1943

Farming for Profit

Any farmer, be he owner, tenant or sharecropper, who "just can't make farming pay," would do well to journey to the 35-acre farm of Charles L. Roberts, near Doerun, Ga., and have a talk with a 65-year-old Negro farmer named Addison, who has totaled net sales of $5,685 from the [illegible] the year through August 15 for prod[illegible]ised on that farm. To make the story of his success more impressive he has several more crops to harvest and ample time in which to gather them.

As to "man power" to conduct his farming operations, Addison was aided by his wife, a daughter and an 18-year-old son who was given deferred draft status. The Negro farmer has yet to harvest and market eight acres of cotton, six acres of runner peanuts, and three acres of improved sugar cane. For late fall crops he has planted four acres of turnips and three acres of collards. His fertilizer bill for the total acreage was $485. The farm possesses a three-acre Concord grape vineyard and ample permanent pasture.

The success of this aged Negro farmer emphasizes the necessity of diversification in the farming activities of any Georgian who desires to farm for profit. He not only "lives at home," avoiding the purchase of all necessities he can produce himself, but has a surplus to sell if he grows products of salable quality. Moreover, his "eggs are not all in one basket"; if one crop is a failure or brings a low price when marketed, he has others which may fare better.

"Cotton up to the kitchen door" is no longer the rule on Georgia farms. Those who are making farming a profitable vocation diversify their crops and raise poultry and livestock.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
August, 25, 1943

'De Good Lord Sho Smiles' On Moultrie Negro Farmer

MOULTRIE, Ga., Aug. 24—An elderly Negro who has farmed the same 35-acres place with Charles L. Roberts of Doerun for nine consecutive years is jubilant this year and believes more than ever in his contention "de good Lord sho' smiles on de ones who do the rite thing all de time." On the 35-acre farm just outside of the town of Doerun, Homer Addison, 62, his wife and a son and daughter recorded total sales amounting to $5,685.97 from January 1 through August 10 of this year. And the colored farmer has yet to harvest and market eight acres of cotton, six acres of peanuts, three acres of improved green sugar cane. In addition he has planted four acres of turnips and three acres of collards.

A break down of the job shows net receipts as follows:

Green onions 2 acres—$627.33; radishes, half acre—$118.95; beans, ten acres—$817.98; tomatoes, one-tenth acre—$18; butter beans, one acre—$53.05; tobacco, three acres—$1,288.70.

Investigation of the farm's operation discloses a number of startling facts. One is the unusual return of $2,761.96 from eight acres of turnips and mustard salad. Another is the plan of planting. The peanuts were planted behind truck crops, and his cotton w[illegible] planted where English peas were killed by cold weather. Other crops, except tobacco, were interplanted as the seasons permitted.

On the same farm is a three acre Concord grape vineyard which will come into heavy yield in 1944, their growth being retarded by drouth the first year.

Addison's son is 18 years of age and was deferred to help operate the farm. There are two mules on the farm. Addison's fertilizer bill for the different crops planted was $485.

The elderly Negro has some 20 hogs. Incidentally, the farm possesses one of the finest permanent pastures in this section. Grazing on it are a number of Guernseys. There is also a small fish pond, which is well stocked. Addison's home is nicely furnished and well kept.

Addison said: "A farmer got no idle time when he got so much to do to make a go of it." But he smiles and believes without question that "de good Lord sho smiles on de ones who do rite all de time."

Elderly Negro Farmer Has Compiled Unusual Record

Moultrie, Ga., [illegible] Observer
August 27, 1943

Net Sales Up to Mid-August Total $4,685.97

An elderly Negro who has farmed the same 35 acre place with Charles L. Roberts of Doerun for nine consecutive years is all smiles this year and he believes more firmly than ever in his contention that "de good Lord sho smiles on de ones who do de rite thing all de time."

On the 35 acre farm adjoining the home of Mr. Roberts just outside the City of Doerun, 62 year old Homer Addison, his wife and a son and daughter recorded total net sales amounting to $5,685.97 from January 1 through August 10 of this year. And the colored farmer has yet to harvest and market eight acres of cotton, six acres of Runner peanuts, three acres of runner peanuts, three acres of improved green cane. In addition he has planted four acres of turnips for salad, and three acres of collards.

A breakdown of the remarkable job done by the elderly Negro shows net receipts as follows:

Green onions, 2 acres—$627.33.

Turnip and mustard salad, 8 acres—2,761.96.

Radishes, half acre—$118.95.

Beans, ten acres—$817.98.

Tomatoes, one tenth acre—$18.

Butter beans, one acre—$53.05.

Tobacco, three acres—$1,288.70.

Investitgation of the farm's operation discloses a number of startling facts. One is the unusual return of $2,761.96 from eight acres of turnips and mustard salad. Another is the plan of planting. The runner peanuts were planted behing truck crops, and his cotton was planted where English peas were killed by the cold weather. Other crops, except tobacco, were interplanted as the seasons permitted.

On the same farm is a three acre Concord grape vineyard, which will come into heavy yield in 1944, their growth being retarded by extreme drought the first year.

Addison's son is 18 years of age and was deferred to operate the farm with his father and other help needed in the "Food for Victory" program.

Homer keeps two mules on the farm and works them regularly His fertilizer bill for the different crops planted was $485 for the 35 acres. He admitted liking barnyard manure and is very particular to save it and get it into the drill.

The elderly Negro likes his hog meat, he confesses, and has a nice bunch for such purposes. In addition, he sells several head each year.

Incidentally, the farm possesses one of the finest permanent pastures imaginable and with a nice group of Guernseys grazing where once gall berries and willows grew. He also has a small fish pond, with fish stored to take oare of any serious meat shortage. His home is nicely furnished and well kept.

The unusaul Negro farmer said, "Boss, a farmer got no idle time when he got so much to do to make a living." But he smiles and believes without question that "de good Lord sho smiles on de ones who do de rite thing all de time."

Cuthbert, Ga., Leader
October 7, 1943

IT CAN BE DONE

A few weeks ago The Atlanta Journal carried an editorial telling how Homer Addison, a negro of Colquitt county, fared on his 35 acre farm near Doerun. The Leader has always thought that good money could be made on a small amount of land. Here is the proof from the Journal editorial:

"Measure of the abounding prosperity which 1943 has brought to many Georgia farmers may be ob-

From January 1 to August 10, this industrious Negro has produced, over his family's subsistence needs, crops which grossed $5,685. These were the details:

[illegible] to spread the cultivation [illegible] sting over 12 months, [illegible] as had no labor problem, [illegible] him to make it a family-unit oper- [illegible] means he has had [illegible] so much has been [illegible] which belongs to [illegible] Addison, of Colquitt County. He is [illegible] ter and an 18-year-old son enable [illegible] and harvesting [illegible] manner as to [illegible] tained from the records of Homer [illegible] of that town. His wife, a daugh- [illegible] a Negro, 62 years of age. He co- [illegible] erates a 35-acre farm near Doerun, [illegible] ation. That, plus the fact that he about [illegible] which belongs to [illegible], Roberts planned his year's crops in such [illegible] heard.

Green onions, 2 acres	$ 627
Turnip, mustard greens, acres	2,761
Radishes, ½ acre	118
Beans, 10 acres	817
Tomatoes, 1-10th acre	18
Butterbeans, 1 acre	53
Tobacco, 3 acres	1,288

He has yet to harvest and sell the cotton from eight acres, peanuts from three acres, turnips from four acres, collards from three acres. He is fattening several hogs for sale, in addition to those he will cure for family use.

He got exceptional prices, it is true, especially from certain vegetables, which in some years cannot be sold at a profit. But he has not been free from the misfortunes of weather. For instance, his cotton was planted on the eight acres where his entire crop of English peas was destroyed by frost last April. Instead of bewailing his unhappy fate, he plowed the ground and put in the cotton seed. His various vegetable crops have been interplanted as the seasons permitted.

Homer Addison's record this year is probably the best he has ever made. But it is encouraging example of what intelligence and energy can accomplish in family-unit farming in Georgia in years of good prices."

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
October 22, 1943

Peanut Picker Bought By 6 Negro Families

ATHENS, Ga., Oct. 23—Negro farm families in Jenkins county who didn't get their peanuts harvested last year until February have pooled their funds and purchased a peanut picker to harvest their crops.

This group of six farmers became interested in buying a peanut picker and hay press last May and filed an application, Negro Agent R. T. Church pointed out today. The application was approved Sept. 1 and they organized a cooperative enterprise, making a down payment of $400 on a peanut picker and power hay press costing $1,193.

These Negro farmers foresaw a farm labor shortage as many farmers were shifting to defense jobs and many of the young men were in the armed service so they took steps to provide ways for harvesting their year's crops for themselves and their neighbors so that food items could be saved and more time devoted to wartime farm activities.

Streamlined War Program Is Setup By State 'Ag' Teachers

Atlanta, Ga.
Daily World

By J. N. COX, Secretary

FORT VALLEY, Ga.—Replanning the instructional program in agriculture in light of the needs of total war, received high recognition and support as a central theme by more than one hundred Georgia teachers of agriculture and Vocational officials as they met at beautiful Camp John Hope for their annual State Conference, Wednesday, September 1, to Saturday.

Wednesday night officers for the State Vocational Teachers Association were elected. Chosen to guide the organization this year were the following: J. O. Williams, H. A. Hunt High School, Fort Valley, president; Waldo Whatley, Candler Co. Training School, Metter, vice-president; P. N. Cox, Screven Co. Training School, Sylvania, secretary and reporter; J. J. Brown, Mitchell Co. Training School, Pelham, treasurer; Amos Parker, Boggs Academy, Keysville, watchman; and Rev. J. T. McMillan, Log Cabin Center, Mayfield, chaplain. The State Vocational Teachers Association will function officially as the Agricultural Unit of the American Vocational Association of Georgia—Negro Division.

Following election of officers the Agricultural Educators adopted on initial reading a cooperative teaching program for teachers of Agriculture and Home Economics. Significant in its provisions is the establishment of four demonstration centers for such work at appropriate points within the state.

During the devotional program directed by Father J. Henry Brown on Thursday, tribute was paid to a gallant fellow worker, deceased—J. R. Williamson, late instructor at the High School in Richland, Ga. Professors H. E. Hall, T. V. Williams, and J. R. Lumpkin of Stewart County, gave short talks on Mr. Williamson's life and work after rendition of the obituary by Mr. Anderson of the State Agricultural staff.

Teachers of Agriculture in Georgia, through organized instruction in all-day, part-time and Evening schools, gave help to 10,760 farm families in a war effort program during the fiscal year, according to Alva Tabor, Head Itinerant Teacher Trainer. This program of food production and conservation salvaging of war materials, bond buying, and development af war skills with the community populace in Georgia received extensive support of local officials in every Georgia hamlet touched by agricultural men, as evidenced through construction of scores of canning plants which preserved thousands of quarts of urgently needed farm products grown on our farms.

Hundreds of out of school persons of the 10,000 reached became more skilled in old and new farm practices as well as the mechanical arts of machinery repair, carpentry, welding, and auto mechanics. Revi[illegible] in detail these accomplishments and urging an even more inclusive and all-out effort for the present year, T. E. Walters, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education conimended the teacher group for the excellent job just completed.

Because of additional demands of an all-out war effort and because of the acute food situation facing the world, coupled with a serious shortage of men with mechanical skills, the teachers formed an improved, streamlined program directed by Dr. O. C. Aderhold, of the University of Georgia. In developing a set for the new program, Dr. Aderhold made clear that no civilian sacrifice could equal the efforts of our forces at the battle front. "Unless our lot is one of increasing and more tangible sacrifices," he warned, "the victory we seek may not come very soon."

The new program provides for enlarging the area of contact so that more farm families will produce and enlarging the area of contact so that more farm families will produce and conserve a full quota of the crops defined as essential for war, for repairing farm machinery on a larger scale, providing every opportunity for developing mechanical skills in boys subject to armed service, through an expanded shop schedule, and for a full quota of stamp and bond purchases. Provisions of the Rural War Production Training Program, recently amended to include in-school youth, will be employed to facilitate expansion of most phases of the regular plan.

Other officials assisting in development of this special war program include Dr. Horace Mann Bond, President, Fort Valley State College; Messrs. G. I. Martin and J. H. Mitchell, administrative supervisors who guided the teachers in developing individual program of work and R. L. Cousins, Director of Division of Negro Education.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negroes Hold Cattle Sale at Log Cabin

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

SPA[illegible], Ga., [illegible] 21.—The annual [illegible] cattle show and sale was held recently at Log Cabin center, being the first record of a show and sale of beef cattle ever staged by Negroes in Hancock county. The land on which the cattle were sold belonged to Negroes, the auctioneers were Negroes, and the cattle sold were bred and raised by Negroes; the buyers were both Negro and white people.

The show is held each year in connection with the summer school for teachers of Negro farm children, conducted by the Georgia State College.

This year $1,500 worth of cattle was disposed of at this sale. One purebred calf, six [illegible] old, was sold for $210 to a Negro farmer in [illegible] county. Forty rural counties in Georgia were represented at the sale. Negro boys in this community and county fed out and marketed 30 calves during the past year. It is planned to feed 50 calves in Hancock county alone this year. Pastures will be sown with lespedeza, carpet grass and clover so as to provide more and better feed for the growing number of purebred cattle.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Doerun Negro Has Big Farm Income

MOULTRIE, Ga., Aug. 23.—(AP) A 62-year-old Negro f[illegible] named Addison [illegible] sales of $5,685 fr[illegible] first of the year through Aug[illegible] 10 on the 35-acre place which he farms for Charles L. Roberts, of Doerun.

Addison was aided by his wife, a daughter and an 18-year-old son who was given deferred draft status.

The Negro farmer has yet to harvest [illegible] market eight acres of cotton, [illegible] acres of runner peanuts, and three acres of improved green cane. He has planted four acres of turnips and three acres of collards. His fertilizer bill for the total acreage was $485.

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He has an unusual plan of planting, the runner peanuts being planted behind truck crops, and his cotton planted where English peas were killed by the cold weather. Other crops except tobacco, were interplanted as the seasons permitted.

The farm also possesses a three-acre Concord grape vineyard, a permanent pasture, and a small fish pond.

Agriculture Is Cited As Leading Industry Of Race

Daily World

Walker Is Main Speaker at Meeting At Manasas [illegible]

Atlanta, Georg[illegible]

MEMPHIS, [illegible] — SNS) — "Agriculture means more to more American Negroes than any other occupation or industry," according to Dr. J. E. Walker, local business leader and insurance executive, who as president of the National Negro Business League, will address the representative Negro farmers who will attend the 6th Annuel Live At [illegible] and ceremony for Negro farmers in the Tri-States at Manasas High School, Friday, December 3rd.

The Live At Home Program is sponsored by the Memphis Commercial Appeal, the Agricultural Committee of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, The Federal Farm Security Administration, and the Agricultural Extension Services of Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee.

Dr. Walker who bases his interest in farming on his long years as a Mississippi farm boy and on the interest of his organization, the National Negro Business League, in improved methods of farming among Negro farmers, will give his audience facts and figures pertaining to the part which the Negro farmer is playing in the war efforts. His subject will be "The Farms And The War."

He will be making one in a series of address which he has delivered before the participants in the Live At Home program. He will also make a plea to the farm-winners of Live At Home awards to continue their efforts and advance appreciation for the progress made possible under the program. Home ownership, soil conservation, self-sufficiency and thrift are among the objectives placed before the farmers in the program. Cash awards are made to those making the best showing. Both white and colored farmers in the Mid-South take part in the competition.

The program was initiated by the Commercial Appeal and the Memphis Chamber of Commerce among Negroes in 1937.

3-1943

Georgia Farm Center Puts On Cattle Display

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

$1,500 Sold Of Pure-Bred Stock At Log Cabin

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, Ga.—The second annual beef cattle show and sale was held at Log Cabin Center on August 10. This Log Cabin and Cattle Sale is the first record of a show and sale of beef cattle ever staged by Negroes in this county.

The land on which the cattle were sold belonged to Negroes, the auctioneers were Negroes and the cattle sold were bred and raised by Negroes; the buyers were both Negro and white people.

The show is held each year in connection with the summer school for teachers of Negro farm children, conducted by the Georgia State College.

$1,500 IN CATTLE

This year $1,500 worth of cattle was disposed of at this sale. One pure-bred bull calf, six weeks old, was sold for $100 to a Negro farmer in Green county. Forty rural counties in Georgia were represented at the sale.

RECREATION PROGRAM

Log Cabin Community leads the southeast not only in the production of fine livestock but in community recreation. A swimming pool, built of sand, stone and cement and a fish pond that will be stocked with 50,000 fish, and the beautiful pine forests found everywhere in this community, provide ample room for expansion and development of a program for recreation for farm youth.

Community plans call for the holding of a spring sale of beef cattle at Log Cabin Center early in April, 1944.

With the completion of the farm shop, community cannery, the enlarged community cooperative store with cold storage space for community meats, eggs and other perishable farm products and the location of a mill for grinding up feedstuff for livestock this community will offer a leadership in rural life that will challenge other rural communities all over the south, according to its leaders.

Negroes in this community are proving that race prejudice is no insurmountable obstacle, when they have something worthwhile that white people want, said a statement prepared for the press

GEORGIA

Eastman, Ga., Times-Journal
January 14, 1943

HIGH LIGHTS IN NEGRO WORK IN DODGE COUNTY FOR 1942

Out of 2033 farms in Dodge county 457 are under Negro supervision and management. From this number direct changes and practices have resulted on 294 farms, 69 of these farms were reached this year for the first time. Definite practices have resulted from the Home Demonstration Program on 157 farms. 105 farms were reached this year for the first time. There are 357 farms with 4-H club members enrolled and 46 other homes with 4-H club members.

There are a total of 457 farm families influenced by some phase of the Extension program.

During the year two negro Farm Bureaus with an enrollment above 50 members were organized. One County Planning Council with a membership of 50 members was organized. 16 4-H clubs composed of the various communities in the county were organized. There are 10 Home Demonstration clubs organized in the county. As a result of these organizations 72 farms were assisted in improving the varieties of seed corn, 28 in wheat, 289 in legumes, 93 in pastures, 65 in cotton, 8 in potatoes, and 69 in other crops.

In livestock production 8 farmers were assisted in obtaining purebred male dairy cattle, 14 beef cattle, 34 swine and 115 in obtaining better strains in baby chicks. Improvement in land was done to 218 farms.

Negro farmers sold $7,000.00 worth of livestock, $986.00 worth of dairy products, $2,100.00 poultry and eggs, $450.00 fruits and vegetables. 33,000 quarts fruits, vegetables and meat were canned during the year. The highest number of quarts being canned by Deland Whiting of Zion Hill, which was a total of 750 quarts, and Cattie Carson, of the Free Gift Community which was 679 quarts. 4-H club members canned a total of 2,962 quarts.

Projects in Home Improvement and gardening were carried on during the year.

Projects in Home Improvement and Gardening were carried on during the year.

We are hoping in the 1943, with greater war needs, and with an outlook of a much larger club organization and a more unified effort that the Negroes will strive to carry out to the letter the club motto: "To Make The Best Better."

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
January 15, 1943

Negroes' War Role Cited by GSC Head

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 15.—(AP). "If food will win the war and help write the peace, Negroes on the home front will have a big place in the war and cannot justly be displaced at the peace table," Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, president of Georgia State College for Negroes, said Thursday.

"Negroes on the farm front," he said, "as well as on every other front, have dedicated themselves and their resources toward the winning of this world-wide fight for freedom."

Declaring that greater production and conservation of food by Negro farmers and their wives gave evidence of their determination that the United Nations must win, he pointed out that the college community of the Georgia State College "already leads other college communities in the nation in consumer co-operation and poultry production."

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
January 15, 1943

Georgia Negroes Aid in War Effort, Declares Dr. Hubert

SAVANNAH, [AP]—Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, president of Georgia State College for Negroes, declared Thursday that "if 'food vill win the war and help write the peace' Negroes on the home front will have a big place in the war and cannot justly be displaced at the peace table."

College professors' backyard flocks are turning out 800 eggs a day, Dr. Hubert noted in a statement to illustrate his point:

"Negroes on the farm front, as well as one every other front, have dedicated themselves and their resources toward the winning of this world-wide fight for freedom."

He continued that greater production and conservation of food by Negro farmers and their wives gave evidence of their determination that the United Nations must win.

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Jan. 15, 1943

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Valdosta, Ga., Daily Times
January 30, 1943

VICTORY FOOD MEETINGS HELD

Many Negroes Attend Meetings In Several Counties to Encourage More Food Crops

By J. B. STEVENS
(Negro Farm Agent)

On Monday, January 25, 543 Negro farmers journeyed from various sections of Brooks, Lowndes and Thomas Counties to witness the Food for Victory meetings that were held in the following communities: Mt. Zion, Lowndes county, (9:30 A. M.); Morven at 1 P. M.; Simmon Hill 4:30 P. M., Brooks county; St. Paul 8:30 P. M. Thomas county.

Mr. P. H. Stone, state agent, spoke of our responsibility as loyal citizens to our country. He stressed the fact that we should do our part by raising food and feed. It was further pointed out that each time we purchase food from the stores we are depriving our men in the armed forces of food.

Mr. Alexander Hurse, state club agent, spoke of the necessary war crops, peanuts, livestock, gardens, etc.

Mr. Davis, F. S. A. supervisor, explained the Tenant Purchase program and the provision that the F. S. A. is making for food and feed crops.

Mrs. Parramore, home supervisor, explained the necessary amount of canned food for each person.

The payments on crops for 1493 was explained by Mr. Shronister, from the AAA office. He urged that the farmers plant soil-building crops.

Mr. R. E. Miller, emphasized the value of good seeds, Long Staple cotton and the planting of yellow corn for feed.

Prof. Abe Stevens, Vocational Teacher of Hahira told the essential steps to succeed with chickens. Buy good chicks then have the proper feed, cleanliness and housing facilitives for chickens with plenty of care and proper heat.

Andrew Blakeney, of Bemis told of his success with poultry and hogs, I wish to thank the following persons for assistance in these meetings. Miss Alma Stegall. Jeanes Worker, Prof. Paul Hughes, Vocational Teacher, Prof. Abe Stevens, Vocational Teacher, Hahira and Prof. Townsend, principal of Lowndes County Training School.

Perry, Ga., Journal
February 4, 1943

COLORED FARMERS' MEETING

Colored farmers and farm wives from all sections of the county attended the meeting in the Court House Jan. 19. The theme of the meeting was War Measures, Food for Victory, and Farm Goals for 1943.

White speakers included W. T. Middlebrooks, county agent; E. W. Traylor, AAA admr. officer; F. M. Greene, county school supt. P. H. Stone, state negro agent for Georgia, gave highlights of the Food for Victory Program and told what negro farmers and wives were to do in meeting the war program. Alex Hurse, state 4-H club agent, outlined what community and neighborhood leaders are expected to do and also what 4-H club members are to do in the farm program.

The meeting, which was called by O.S. O'neal and M.L.Toomer, county agents for negroes in Peach and Houston counties, was inspirational and instructive.

Farmers went away determined to meet all requirements in the farm program.

Fitzgerald, Ga., Herald
February 12, 1943

Colored Farmers Will Grow Food for Victory

WILL MEET SATURDAY TO PERFECT PLANS FOR ORGANIZING "FOOD FOR VICTORY" PROGRAM

Colored farmers, gardeners and workers are invited to meet Saturday, February 13, at two o'clock at the Fairview High School, where a free luncheon will be served and plans made for "raising their living at home."

J. H. Gadson, president of Bryant Theological Seminary, who is sponsoring the meeting, said today, "We plan to organize all the colored farmers in and around Ben Hill County in order that we may do our bit in pushing the Food for Victory program, which was recently introduced as a vital part of the war effort."

The farmers and others interested are invited to attend the conference at Fairview Junior High School, when plans for mutual benefit and organization and problems of colored farmers will be discussed.

Royston, Ga., Record
February 11, 1943

Classes for Negroes To Preserve Food

Classes in producing, conserving and processing food for farm families are being offered to Negro Farmers in Franklin County. The opening dates are as follows:

Arnolds Chapel, Ashland, Ga., Feb. 18, 1943, 7:00 P. M. led by P. B. Harper.

Lavonia Colored School, Lavonia, Feb. 19, 1943, 8:00 P. M.

Franklin County Training School Carnesville, Ga. Feb. 23, 1943 at 7:30 P. M. Discussion led by W. M. Dansby.

All white landlords are asked to attend one of the above places. This is to help the farmers to do a better job in farming to aid in the war effort.

Camilla, Ga., Enterprise
February 5, 1943

Negro Farmer Has Fine Victory Garden

BUY BONDS

Some more good evidence of fine Victory Gardens this week was shown in the display of turnips by W. H. Dawson, colored farmer, who lives one and one half miles beyond Greenough,. Dawson had a bunch of five turnips on the White Egg variety, which weighed thirteen and a half pounds. Some turnips they were.

Dawson says he pulled the turnips from his Victory Garden where he also has some fine collards and other vegetables to come off later. Dawson says that for the past four years he and his family have not been without green vegetables a single month. He and his wife grow their own collard and turnip seed and have not bought any for five years. They have twenty five pounds of turnip seed now on hand and a supply of collard seed also.

Buena Vista, Ga., Patriot
September 23, 1943

COLORED SC AG. DEPT., ORGANIZE FARM LABOR TRAINING PROGRAM

A farm labor training program has been organized by the agricultural teacher, H. A. Bell, to alleviate the labor shortage in Marion county created by the war. Students under training have been grouped into cotton picking and peanut shaking crews. They can be transported from the high school every day at one o'clock CWT, accompanied by an instructor. Engagements should be made a day previous to the time needed.

May 15, 1942

Negro School at Savannah Offers Good Farming Example

SAVANNAH, [AP]—The George Washington Carver school for Negroes, located at Richmond Hill about 25 miles from Savannah, is demonstrating through farming the place a community school may take in the life of its people.

Over 100 acres adjoining the school have been cleared of pine trees and turned into one of the most orderly farms of South Georgia.

Superitnendent Herman Cooper of the school, with his 10 faculty members, directs the operations of the farm with the purpose of showing the community how proper use of the land may lead to better living conditions.

The farm is manned by the boys and girls of the school. After their classes they plant and cultivate them and for livestock and poultry, and tend a vegetable garden for the school lunchroom.

Operations are on a fairly large scale. Forty acres are planted to corn, 20 acres of potatoes are being planted. Three acres of beans are being harvested, and two more acres will be planted. Soon ready for canning will be lima beans on two acres. Cabbage, turnip greens and other leafy vegetables will come in in abundance for the lunchroom and for home consumption. And soil building practices are being carried out through use of velvet and soy beans.

One of the features of the farm that furnishes the students their greatest pride is its cleanliness and trimness. Lawns and hedges of the school are kept neatly trimmed, and the farm itself is kept tidy by trimming weeds from fences and ditch banks.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
June 19, 1943

Cows, Chickens Pay Tuition For Negroes

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, Ga., June 18 [AP]—Three Negro college students are helping pay tuition fees at Georgia State College by operating their own dairy and chicken farm.

The trio, Lula Mapp, Harvey Skrine and Robert Warren, have two cows, 90 hens and 20 ducks. The boys feed and care for the cows and chickens and do the milking while the girl churns the milk, prepares butter, buttermilk and eggs for marketing.

Their records for the month of May show gross receipts, in addition to supplies for their own use, of $108.75. After deducting expenses of feed there was a net cash income of $40.45.

Their customers are college professors, students and neighbors in the adjacent community, both white and Negro.

The students came to school here from the Hancock county vocational high school in the Log Cabin community. Benjamin F. Hubert, president of the college, said the three students furnish a "challenging example of what Negroes can do to break down prejudice."

"This kind of co-operative spirit," he said, "is needed in every Negro community in Georgia and the southeast. The post-war world will need far-visioned men and women who will work for themselves, and have the ability to get their fellowmen to work with them for common ends. Georgia State College seeks to stimulate its students to keep their feet on the ground and do the common ordinary jobs in an extraordinary and most efficient way."

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
August 18, 1943

Sparta Negro Tenant Owner of First Bale

SPARTA, Ga., Aug. 12—The first bales of cotton for the 1943 season in Hancock county was ginned Tuesday by Melissa Chapman, Negro tenant living on the John Gilmore estate near here. The bale was ginned at Baker's ginnery and handled by Baker's bonded warehouse, being classed as middling. A prize of $10 was given for the "first bale" by the warehouse and ginning charges were free. The bale weighed 510 pounds.

This year the first bale came in five days earlier than last year, when it was brought in by Frank Guill Jr. on August 15. The crop is now opening rapidly and the season will be in full blast in a week or so with all ginneries in the county running.

Some damage has been done by boll weevil infestation but County Agent Paul Hamilton thinks a fair crop will be made on the limited acreage planted. Some farmers did not plant up to their full quota so as to have acreage for peanuts and other food crops. The shortage of labor has also cut down the production of cotton and will be a great factor in getting it picked this fall.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
August 24, 1943

Doerun Negro Has Big Farm Income

MOULTRIE, Ga., Aug. 23.—(AP) A 62-year-old Negro farmer named Addison has totaled net sales of $5,685 from the first of the year through August 10 on the 35-acre place which he farms for Charles L. Roberts of Doerun.

Addison was aided by his wife, a daughter and an 18-year-old son who was given deferred draft status.

The Negro farmer has yet to harvest and market eight acres of cotton, six acres of runner peanuts, and three acres of improved green cane. He has planted four acres of turnips and three acres of collards. His fertilizer bill for the total acreage was $485.

Addison had a return of $2,761 from eight acres of turnips and mustard salad.

He has an unusual plan of planting, the runner peanuts being planted behind truck crops, and his cotton planted where English peas were killed by the cold weather. Other crops, except tobacco, were interplanted as the seasons permitted.

The farm also possesses a three-acre Concord grape vineyard, a permanent pasture, and a small fish pond.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
August 27, 1943

From 35 Acres

MEASURE of the abounding prosperity which 1943 has brought to many Georgia farmers may be obtained from the records of Homer Addison, of Colquitt County. He is a Negro, 62 years of age. He operates a 35-acre farm near Doerun, which belongs to Charles L. Roberts of that town. His wife, a daughter and an 18-year-old son enable him to make it a family-unit operation. That, plus the fact that he planned his year's crops in such manner as to spread the cultivation and harvesting over 12 months means he has had no labor problem, about which so much has been heard.

From January 1 to August 10, this industrious Negro has produced, over his family's subsistence needs, crops which grossed $5,685. These were the details:

Green onions, 2 acres	$ 627
Turnip, mustard greens, 8 acres	2,761
Radishes, ½ acre	118
Beans, 10 acres	817
Tomatoes, 1-10th acre	18
Butterbeans, 1 acre	53
Tobacco, 3 acres	1,288

He has yet to harvest and sell the cotton from eight acres, peanuts from three acres, improved green cane from three acres, turnips from four acres, collards from three acres. He is fattening several hogs for sale, in addition to those he will cure for family use.

He got exceptional prices, it is true, especially from certain vegetables, which in some years cannot be sold at a profit. But he has not been free from the misfortunes of weather. For instance, his cotton was planted on the eight acres where his entire crop of English peas was destroyed by frost last April. Instead of bewailing his unhappy fate, he plowed the ground and put in the cotton seed. His various vegetable crops have been interplanted as the seasons permitted.

Homer Addison's record this year is probably the best he has ever made. But it is encouraging example of what intelligence and energy can accomplish in family-unit farming in Georgia in years of good prices.

DOERUN NEGRO HAS BIG FARM INCOME

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Sparks, Ga., Eagle
August 27, 1943

The farm also possesses a three-acre Concord grape vineyard, a permanent pasture, and a small fish pond.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
October 3, 1943

Negro Family Earns $22 Daily in Fields

VIDALIA, Ga., Oct. 2—Census estimates will show that 95 per cent of Toombs county cotton has been picked and ginned up to Oct. 1 it is learned from cotton crop observers here today. This is a most unusually early date for the cotton to be out of fields in the section.

Dennis Moore, county farm labor co-ordinator says that the case of Sarah Singleton may throw some light on the early finish of the cotton farmers.

Sarah, a colored woman of near Lyons, her husband and her children answered the call for urban workers to assist in harvesting crops.

Sarah and her family easily picked a bale of seed cotton in a day during the picking season. Incidentally at $1.50 per hundred weight the family income ran

3-1943

Jackson, Miss., News
January 29, 1943

RANKIN NEGROES AID WAR PROGRAM

BRANDON — The war training production program is gaining impetus in the Brandon Consolidated school district under the supervision of Prof. T. S. Myers, head of the department of vocational agriculture at the Brandon High school who is working among white and negro farmers with the view to creating interest in food production on the farm.

Negroes are now preparing brooders thrughout the district and are to begin placing orders for baby chicks within the next few weeks. Poultry and hog production are the objectives of the following colored schools in Rankin county: Dixon, Taylorsville and Dewees.

A. J. Finch of the Brandon negro school is assisting Prof. Myers in his work among the colored farmers. So interested are the negroes in the Dixon school community that they have organized themselves into a club bearing the title: "Dixon School Community Farm Club" with proper officers.

Brandon, Miss. News
January 28, 1943

Negroes Organize Farm Food Clubs

Stress Food Production on Negro Farms in Rankin County

The War Training Production Program being supervised by T. S. Myers of the Brandon Consolidated School is being accepted with great interest among the negroes of the school district, according to A. J. Finch, who assists among the colored leaders.

Negro communities taking active part are: Taylorsville. Dewees school and the Dixon school, commonly called Sandhill. At Dixon school the following negroes attend class regularly: Sarah Carter Myra Lee Hobson, Annie Kelly, Ruby Thurman, Fannie Thompson, Ida Bell Mike, Estella Merriweather, Zadie Thurman, Willie Coleman, Leroy Hobson, Ed Kelly, Robert Kelly, Louis Jones, Eugene Jones, Pleasant Thompson, Johnnie Thompson, Robert Thurman, A. P. Brown and Ernest Carter. Teacher at the schoo lis Lela Waters.

Several women of the communities are making ready to begin the raising of poultry, while a goodly number of men are pledging themselves to raise better and more hogs in the food production program.

A group will meet at Dewees, Thursday of this week and Friday at Taylorsville. Next Tuesday they meet again at Taylorsville.

To create more interest the Dixon school community organized themselves into a club named: The Dixon School Community Farm Club with the following officers elected: Ed Kelly, president; Louis Jones, vice-president; Fannie Thompson, secretary; Willie Coleman, treasurer; and Eugene Jones, business manager. This club will have charge of purchasing vaccine for varoius types of vaccination to be given their various animals in the community under the supervision of Prof. Myers of the Brandon high school.

NEGRO FARMERS LEARN TO BE SELF-SUFFICIENT

439 Families Succeed On Mississippi Plantation

LIVE AT HOME PROGRAM

By JACK FLOWERS

STATE COLLEGE, Miss., March 20.—Gone are the days when the majority of tenant families purchased food for themselves and feed for their livestock from the plantation commissary or the local grocer. At least this is true of the 439 negro tenant families on the King and Anderson Plantation at Clarksdale, Miss.

Every family has a garden and more than half of the families have their own cows, chickens and hogs. The tenants are also increasing their feed production.

This recently inaugurated program of increased food and feed production has proved beneficial not only to the 1600 negroes included in the 439 families who are tenants, but to the management as well.

Fewer Leave Farms

"The labor turnover has been less, the general health of the tenants is better due to more adequate food supplies and better-planned and prepared meals, and the general spirit of the workers is better," according to the Anderson brothers, W. K. and E. L. Anderson Jr.

Preservation of foods in the past was almost unheard of, at least it was not practiced by the majority of the tenants. A few of the farm workers had small gardens, but their shelves then contained mostly chow-chow, pickles and preserves.

But the war has brought out the "plain truth." That is, the only sure way to have a good living on the farm is to produce the foods and feeds needed because if the tenant family doesn't produce plenty they will usually go without a lot of the foods they need.

And if the tenants don't produce plenty of feed for their livestock, usually the tenants will feed sparingly and their livestock will go hungry some of the time.

The tenants, some of whom have been on the plantation for nearly a half century, last year canned 63,000 quarts of foodstuffs. Last Fall they put on an exhibit for the first time with more than 300 families participating. A total of 1800 jars of foodstuffs were exhibited in addition to fresh vegetables and eggs.

Learn Value of Beans

"We didn't know that beans were so valuable to can until we started eating some last Winter," said Alberta and Cleveland Ford, who put up 314 quarts of foodstuff last year. In addition to curing a large quantity of meat. "We have been here 23 years and hope to be here 23 more," added Alberta when asked how she liked farm work.

The plantation furnishes each tenant family with a large package of garden seeds. This year the management purchased 120,000 cabbage plants and 30,000 pounds of seed Irish potatoes.

MISSISSIPPI

Lead Tenants To Happy Days

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
March 21, 1943

W. K. Anderson (left) and E. L. Anderson Jr., brothers, are largely responsible for the live at home program which has been placed in operation on the 1600 acre King and Anderson Plantation near Clarksdale, Miss., with remarkable results.

W. K. Anderson said that he had found the Extension Service most helpful and explained that "farmers are fortunate to have such splendid help."

Fact is, in addition to the regular county agents, the plantation has employed a full time negro agent to help the tenants with their field and garden crops and their livestock.

B. F. McLaurin, who has been employed by the plantation for the past year as farm specialist, is a typical "country doctor," serving the sick fields, gardens and livestock. He takes the garden seed to each family, thus saving them time.

Most Raise Hogs

The tenants are also assisted by the extension force of the county which includes Harris Barnes, county agent; Miss Mildred Garrett, home demonstration agent; W. R. Meredith, assistant county agent; W. E. Ammons, negro county agent, and Geneva Edwards, negro home demonstration agent.

Livestock on a general crop farm not only helps to increase the size of business, but also improves the balance of the business, as it allows greater efficiency in the use of labor, buildings and homegrown feeds. Both the tenant and the landlord gain by such an improvement in the business organization.

Approximately half of the families have a cow and about 75 per cent of them have hogs of their own. There also has been a substantial increase in poultry production, and most of the tenants hatch their own chicks. One tenant brings in 20 dozen eggs a week to be marketed by the management.

The plantation has about 750 hogs, and a carefully kept farrowing record on each sow provides the most practical basis for selecting future breeding stock.

It is important to the landlord as well as the tenant that enough corn, oats, hay and other feeds be produced on the farm for the tenant's livestock. Permanent pastures and improved grass have been provided on most of the plantation units and most of the families have suitable pasture for their livestock.

Of importance to both the landlord and the tenant is the rate of milk production of the dairy herd. To improve production it is necessary that the tenant do a better job of caring for the herd, that the landlord furnish better cows, or that the cows be better fed. The plantation has a model dairy where Grade A milk is produced.

The tenants are extended credit, if needed, to purchase commercial feed for cows and hogs. This year the management is encouraging the tenants to increase their corn crops.

Improvement in the health of the tenants has been remarkable. This is attributed largely to more adequate food supplies and better-planned and prepared meals.

More tenants realize now that with the increased food and feed production they will be able to do what many tenants have already been doing to their own great satisfaction and benefit, that is, to finance this year's farming out of last year's savings rather than to finance this year's farming out of the expected receipts from this year's crops.

12,000 Acres Cultivated

The King and Anderson Plantation, located mostly in Coahoma County, but extending into Quitman and Sunflower Counties, had their beginning in 1876 when Mr. and Mrs. L .G. Anderson and C. W. King settled in Coahoma County. Today there are more than 16,000 acres, of which more than 12,000 acres are in cultivation. Each of the 10 units is managed by a plantation manager, one of whom is Randle Ross, negro, who has been on the plantation about 48 years.

The plantations are supervised by the Andersons, C. G. Smith, J. C. Stevens and C. Roy King.

The plantation live-at-home program is doing much to help farmers and farm women think more about the things that are fundamental and how they can encourage their children to love the farm and the farming people and turn their faces toward the home community instead of the distant city.

Argus
St. Louis, Mo.

FIRST TO COMPLETE PURCHASE

Establishes Record for FSA Tenant Loan

HAYTI, Mo.,—Lacy Martin, one-time sharecropper, has become the first Negro in Missouri to complete payments on the farm he purchased under the government's tenant-purchase program. To accomplish this, Martin has paid off in five years an indebtedness which was scheduled over a forty year payment period.

Martin's record is particularly impressive because his entire loan has been repaid from farm income. Carl Hardiman, of Gibson County, Indiana, repaid his loan in less than five years to become the first Negro in the Middle West to complete payment; but the Hardiman family made part of their payment from income derived from non-farming operations.

Have Ten Children

Lacy, who is now 49 years old, and his 47 year old wife, Laura, worked as share croppers down in the Missouri bootheel for several years; but were too ambitious to remain sharecroppers. From their meager earnings they managed to save enough to buy a few simple farm tools, a mule, and some seed, then rented a small farm and started farming for themselves. As tenants, they received a larger share of the farm income, and with ten children to help in the work soon built up their inventory. By 1938 they had enough stock and equipment to work their land adequately, and were looking forward to the day when they could buy a farm of their own.

That day came sooner than they expected. Martin learned that the Farm Security Administration, as administrators of the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Purchase Act, would help deserving tenant farmers to become farm owners. He applied for federal funds to buy a farm under this act, and on June 28, 1938 became one of the ten Missouri Negroes authorized to buy their farm.

The Martin family selected an 81 acre farm in the black loam district ten miles north of Hayti, and the FSA loaned them $5,498.00 for its purchase. At that time Martin signed contracts to repay the government over a forty year period in annual installments of $237.93. His contract, however, provided an opportunity to pay larger sums provided farm income made it possible. In three of the five years since signing his original contract, Martin has paid more than the minimum amount called for each year, and as a final payment this summer the Martin family were able to pay $2,577.96. In addition, the family still have enough money in the bank to finance all 1943 farm operations.

Raise Crops

Principal sources of farm income on the Martin farm are cotton, livestock, and soybeans. This year Lacy has 30 acres in cotton, and it looks as if it will make better than a bale an acre. In addition there are 10 acres in soybeans, part of which will be used as feed on Lacy's farm and part sold. The 15 acres of corn, 10 of alfalfa, and 12 of pasture will provide all the feed needed for his cattle and hogs.

Martin says that much of his success is due to the help given him by his county FSA supervisor. From FSA Lacy learned to grow all his own feed, to rotate his crops, and to plant only certified seed. With FSA aid the Martins were able to draw up a workable farm and home plan which balanced their livestock and feed program so that there was plenty of food for both the family and the stock. The FSA Home Management Supervisor showed Mrs. Martin how to raise the family's food in the garden and how to preserve it for winter use. Martin says the FSA Supervisor helped him make arrangements for use of purebred bulls and boars to increase quantity and quality of milk and pork products, and with it a balanced ration which finished off his hogs more quickly and at less expense.

Another important factor in Lacy's success was the cooperation given by his family. All the Martins work in the fields or in the home, so that it has never been necessary to hire labor when it came time to chop or pick the cotton or husk the corn. This year Lacy has two sons and a son-in-law in the armed forces, and a daughter working in a defense plant, but there is still plenty of labor left on the Martin farm because the younger children are now able to do more of the farm work.

Age
New York, N. Y.

Attractive Courses For Farmers Offered

At Lincoln University

JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri.—One of the effects of this war has been to re-awaken our country to the vital role which the farmer plays in our national economic life. Here at Lincoln University, James N. Freeman, head of the department of Agriculture, and his assistants have long been aware of the importance of modern agriculture as a profitable and utilitarian field for Negro Youth.

Agriculture became an accredited major field at Lincoln University in 1940, and since that time, the program of the department has been steadily expanded to provide adequate demonstration and practice facilities for prospective farm workers.

Students of the Lincoln University Agriculture department are required to spend at least 6 months acquiring intensive farm experience, either on one of the University farms or on a farm approved by the department. The practical skills gained during his apprenticeship period must be capably demonstrated by prospective graduates of the department in their senior year.

Three farm laboratory areas are available for agriculture students. The Chestnut street or "Campus Farm" is devoted mainly to poultry and truck gardening and is used as a relief area for animals. The Dixon farm, two miles south of the campus,, is basically an animal Farm with only a small portion being used for field crops. The "Bottoms" Farm, located across the Missouri River in Callaway County, is a field crop farm, ranking high in productivity because of the richness of its soil.

The 1943-44 plan of teaching activity provides for a vegetable area of six acres, a poultry unit of 1,300 laying hens and sufficient young stock for replacement, 220 swine, 39 head of beef cattle, 50 milk cattle and 8 head of work stock. Tentative plans also include the construction of a medium-sized cannery capable of canning 750 No. 2 cans of vegetable meat and poultry products daily; and the addition of 80 head of sheep and 10 milch goats.

At the present time there are only three Negro Vocational Agriculture teachers and only one Smith-Lever worker serving farm areas in Missouri. Meanwhile, there has recently been an increase of over 31,000 Negroes in the rural areas. It is the need implicit here that [illegible]'s program is designed to fill.

The staff of the Agriculture Department includes Mr. Freeman, J V. Strickland, assistant professor in poultry, Mr. Dickinson, assistant professor of landscape architecture, Ernest Hunter, assistant instructor of agriculture, W. L. Ockleberry, farm manager, and a corps of farm workers.

Ex-Sharecropper First Mo. Farmer To Pay FSA Debt

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

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Greenville, N. C.—Reflector
January 15, 1943

Negroes Plan Help In Victory Gardens

John W. Mitchell of Raleigh, Negro State Farm Agent, of the State Department of Agriculture, spoke to a group of Pitt county neighborhood leaders at the county farm agent's office here today. He outlined the government's requirements of farmers for producing food for the duration of the war under the Victory Garden program. A representative Negro audience heard him and pledged their support in encouraging the war time food program. The high light of Mitchell's talk was his warning that Uncle Sam expects those in the rural sections to produce at least enough to feed their own families and all of the Pitt county soldiers in the armforces. Pitt county Negro Farm Agent [illegible] spoke briefly.

The Raleigh agriculturist expressed appreciation for the representative group to hear his program Mitchell was district farm agent for 12 years. He was promoted to state Negro farm agent a year ago.

[illegible] Rapids, N. C. Herald
February 4, 1943

Colored Farmers Study Increased Pork Production

A series of classes are being held in Everetts School in this county to enable colored farmers in that section to obtain first hand information about, as well as prevent any diseases which may impair production from their hogs. The class meets Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:15. All farmers are urged to attend these classes which are under the direction of J. F. Fleming, chairman; Waverly Martin, co-chairman; Mamie Peyton, secretary; and F. C. Peyton, assistant instructor.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

War Bond Is Prize For Progressive Farm Family

RALEIGH, N. C., March (ANP)—First prize of a $25 war bond as the most progressive Negro farm family in Rockingham country, North Carolina, naturally pleased Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Daniel when it was presented to them during the 1942 Live-at-Home contest ceremonies recently.

But more gratifying than this token of recognition of their success was the knowledge of a job well done in helping the war effort by producing practically all of the food and feed they needed at home, with enough left over to make a substantial contribution to the commercial market. And now the Daniels are looking forward to making greater production efforts in 1943.

In setting themselves up as "champs" in progressiveness, the Daniels planted 28 different varieties of vegetables in their victory garden, and canned, pickled and preserved 1,225 quarts of vegetables of 23 different kinds.

As a measure of progress, these 1942 production and preservation figures are aligned against a 1941 record of 10 different varieties of vegetables planted, with 600 quarts of eight different kinds canned.

As late-or-early as January the Daniels had nine different vegetables in their garden, including carrots, turnips, collards, spinach, lettuce, salad beets, cabbage and spring onions.

A net income in 1942 of more than $500 in cash, not includling the sale of tobacco, from the sale of farm crops and livestock and livestock products, indicates the extent to which the Daniels contributed to the commercial market in these days of growing shortages in war essential farm products.

They are also always ready to help their neighbors in better farm practices. Daniel owns a registered Jersey bull and a purebred Kerkshire boar which he allows neighbors to use for services to improve their strains.

Besides canning for herself, Mrs. Daniel gives demonstrations and last year assisted four other community families under her supervision as neighborhood leader, in canning 800 quarts of vegetables by use of her pressure cooker.

The Daniels were the first Negro farm family in Rockingham county to purchase a farm through the farm ownership program administered by the Farm Security administration under the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Purchase act.

"The knowledge that we own our farm has made us try to be the best farmers we can," the Daniels say. "And becoming better farmers has put us in a spot to help the government with more food when Uncle Sam really needs food to win the war."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Daniel are community leaders. Community leaders by election of their neighbors—but also by the example they set on their own farm and by their ready willingness to lend a helping hand to any neighbor so that he can better do his part on the farm in the war effort.

Wadesboro, N. C., Intelligencer
May 13, 1943

Colored Farmers Use Conservation On Soil.

A large number of Negro farmers in Anson county have made applications for the assistance of the Soil Conservation Service on their farms. Sheet erosion and gullies have become serious on many of the farms and the farmers are anxious to get these conditions under control, says John M. Jones, soil conservationist.

A farm plan has been made on Grover Bennett's farm in the Lilesville district and work has got underway. 1200 ft. of terraces have been constructed. The upper terrace (350 ft.) was constructed by the drag-pan method. The others were constructed with a two-horse plow.

One four acre field that is severely eroded is being taken out of cultivation and is going to be used for pasture. One acre of this field has been planted in Kudzu, the remaining three will be planted in Lespedeza sericea.

Bennett has agreed to follow a two year strip crop rotation plan and also practice woodland improvement by thinning and selective cutting.

Durham, N. C. Sun
June 6, 1943

Negro Farmers Of State Are Doing Bit In Victory Effort

Vocational Agricultural Departments Aid In Production; Many Projects In Progress

By W. T. JOHNSON
Assistant Supervisor Rural War Producting Training A. & T. College, Greensboro

Greensboro, June 6.—There are many questions in peoples' minds today about food. In the turmoil and emotional upheavals of an America at war, the Negro farmer has begun to ask himself, what he can do to bring final victory, how he can help to support his sons, his friends' sons, and all who are fighting for permanent democracy. He understands that food is a weapon, and is striving to increase production in all food crops. The Negro farmer realizes that he must not only win the war, he must win the peace also. For he now knows the significance of Secretary Claude R. Wickard's statement: "Food will win the war and write the peace to follow."

He has accepted this part of the offensive war for victory with his eyes open to facts. He knows it will mean longer working hours, fewer laborers, less new farm machinery. In coping with this situation the farmer has not been unaided, for the 77th Congress passed public law number 647 which provided for the rural war production training. This is designed to give specific training to out-of-school rural and non-rural persons. In this State, the Department of Public Instruction supervises and the Division of Vocational Agriculture Education direct sthe program. Up to date, there are 88 Negro departments of vocational agriculture in the State. Each department has conducted from 2 to 46 classes. All of these are equipped to do many essential farm machinery repair jobs for the farmer. In some communities, the school shop is repair headquarter.

To mention specific efforts, in Moore County one community has constructed 20 brooder houses from logs, to produce broilers. Each one of these is to accommodate 600 chicks. The department has also constructed 18 lamp brooders. In Halifax County two of the departments have purchased incubators. Besides this, they have bought tractors with attachments to be used cooperatively in order to help solve the labor shortage. In Caswell, Harnett and Rockingham Counties, the farmers have built community farm shops to repair farm machinery. In Caswell County alone the report show that the repair work which three farm machinery repair classes have done amounts to $2,276. This value is based on an estimate made by the blacksmith who taught the classes. In a farm machinery repair class in Cleveland County, one farmer repaired 33 plow-sweeps that had been out of use for years. One department in Robeson County has constructed 27 lamp brooders. In Craven County, the farmers furnished part of the material to construct the school shop and aided in building it.

In Wake County, one of the departments has bought an incubator to hatch chicks for the farmers. The results have been so satisfactory that farmers have contributed enough money to order a second incubator.

Through the State, efforts are being made to produce more livestock and poultry by using purebred animals. The Department of Agriculture at A. and T. College has aided in this effort considerably, by selling the farmers purebred stock. Every department is required to assist the farmer in the victory garden program, and plans are now being made through the Rural War Production Training Program to organize canning clubs, and centers, in order to can enough food for home use and some for market.

Efforts to increase production and repair farm equipment are not only confined to the counties mentioned, but to all others which have departments of vocational agriculture. All are carrying out the commodity and farm machinery repair courses.

It is gratifying to see, that all over the State, the general upkeep of farm buildings and machinery has definitely improved. The farmer is repairing his farm buildings and erecting an especially large number of all descriptions of poultry and brooder houses. His wagons, carts, cultivators, hoes, harrows, plows, mowing machines, disc harrows and a number of other farm equipment are now in use that were once abandoned as junk. All of these efforts are being used to meet the demand for increased production.

The Negro farmer realizes the task of North Carolina and the United States is greater than in any previous war in history. For we must aid in keeping the armies of all the United Nations moving, moving in Pacific until it reaches Tokio; moving in Europe until it reaches the heart of Berlin. The task rests upon us farmers, urban and city gardeners to produce the essential food crops to keep our armed forces moving. The farmer is proud to know that he can serve on the home front.

NEGRO PAYS BACK Debt, Hustles To Pay Back Government

October 1, 1943

FORTY YEAR FSA HIS RECORD IS UNMATCHED

LOAN FIVE YEARS

SILER CITY, Oct. 4—Ollie Burnett, 38-year-old Negro farmer, and his wife, Flonnie, stood in front of their neat looking cottage, in Williams township, Chatham county, one day

Durham, N. C. Herald
1943

Half Acre Makes $146

Garfield Daniel, a Negro farmer of near Reidsville, has had unusual success with his crop of salad greens, reports Farm Agent R. L. Hannon of Rockingham County. From one-half acre of land, Haniel reports sales of $146 of greens. Former

Farm Security Valuable Aid To Farmers Of Robeson County

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

LUMBERTON, N. C.— To determine for themselves and the general information of the public as to the extent Farm Security is proving of aid to Negroes in this section, a group of prominent Robeson citizens recently conducted a survey throughout the county.

The survey disclosed, according to those who conducted it, that Farm Security is virtually indispensable as an element in the development of farm independence, farm-home sanitation, home and land purchases, and farm production among Negroes.

In summarizing its report, the committee asserted that "Farm Security has been of untold value to those who have been able to get it."

Declaring that the committee members visited families of various levels of income, intelligence, possibilities and the like, who were recipients of Farm Security, the report says: "In every case, however, when we compare the present status of these families with that of their former position, we are compelled by this very comparison, supported by questions and answers of the farmers themselves, to conclude that through Farm Security aid and guidance from its agents, many farmers are being led to become less burdensome to the county and the landlords."

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT

Citing particular instances as examples of the general improvement noted among Farm Security recipients the report tells of a share-cropper just outside of the Fairmont, who one year ago had nothing upon which to subsist, nor capital stock, but today is far on the road toward owning his stock, farm implements, household equipment and other capital stock.

"Besides, he has about 100 head of chickens, brood sow, and other hogs, cow, and garden.

"He has lots of canned fruit and a look around the farm gives evidence that he will have plenty of feed for all stock for the next crop year," the report continues.

"Further," the report states, "this farmer will meet all obligations this year as a result of Farm Security."

Another outstanding example of the value of Farm Security was cited in the case of a man who was buying his farm, including a modern home with modern conveniences, modern barns, poultry houses, fine horses, mules, chickens, and other livestock.

SANITARY SURROUNDINGS

'Clean and sanitary surroundings" were noted, and a "well cultivated and rotated" farm" is presented. Included among the crops are tobacco, cotton, vegetables, and the like.

The survey disclosed in the area 13 tenant-purchase families with all new homes and built-in conveniences.

Numerous cases of farmers being on the road to economic security, physical contentment and a larger community life through the aid of Farm Security were noted, the committee states.

Improvements observed in the home-makers department were color schemes, cabinet-built sinks, inside painting, furnished living rooms, etc.

The woman had been taught how to can fruit, make cover slips, rugs, hang mirrors, equip bath units, make coverings for dressing tables, hang curtains and the like.

REPORT CONCLUDES

Concluding, the report states:

"1. Farm Security is very worthwhile in that it helps farmers of low income and abilities to become useful citizens and progressive farmers.

"2. More farmers should be encouraged to take advantage of the facilities and opportunities offered by Farm Security.

"3. More definite steps should be taken to encourage and foster better farming among Negroes.

"4. Farm Security agents are doing a very worthwhile and highly needed work among our group. This work should be encouraged and broadened so that its influence would be more widely extended.

"5. Better sanitation and personal hygiene should be encouraged.

"6. Due to the decline of the large farmer we have to depend more largely upon the small farmer for farm produce, therefore it is all the more true and urgent, that he be encouraged and given more guidance by our farm supervisors.

(Signed) Committee:

The committee report is signed by Dr. J. H. Hayswood, Richard Bradshaw, Prof. George Young, Prof. William McKinley McNeil, Mrs. Ethel Hayswood, Mrs. Inez McNeill, Mrs. Gussie Stephens, Mrs. Nora Pope, and Mrs. E. Young.

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last week and though they were unaware of the fact, took part in a little drama that was unprecedented in the nation.

The Burnetts, so far as it can be learned, became the first Negro farm family in the United States to repay their 40-year farm purchase loan to the Farm Security Administration which they obtained under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Purchase Act, and it took them only five years to do it.

Led by Philip R. Jackson, Chatham FSA supervisor, who presented the Burnetts with the cancelled note and deed of trust, a group of Chatham citizens came to congratulate them and inspect the model farm. The party included E. B. Hatch, clerk of Superior Court of Chatham county, J. Vivian Harris and Lewis Norwood FSA committee members, A. N. Tatum, soil conservationist, and W. B. Morgan, newspaperman. Another FSA committeeman, T. Henry Harris, was unable to attend the unique ceremony.

As he assumed title to his 132-acre farm Ollie Burnett found that his net worth was now about $4,000. It was a far cry from the old days, just a few years back, when Ollie, as a tenant farmer, used to pack his family and meager possessions to a new farm on the average of once every two years.

Helped in 1937

It was on April 5, 1937, that Ollie first went to the FSA for help. The first time he was only seeking money for operating expenses. Interviewed by FSA officials in Pittsboro he said that in 1936 he had grossed only $350 and that he had financed his crop through merchants, borrowing $170 for seed and fertilizer and paying interest. His worldly possessions at that time included an 18-year-old mule, a cow, two small pigs, 17 chickens, half a ton of hay, and 50 bushels of grain. On top of that he owed $1. Including his household goods he was worth $571.

Working under the guidance of the FSA his net worth increased to $643 in 1938, and in 1939 he was worth $895, and in 1942 he was worth $1174. The FSA made him an operational loan each year which enabled him to pay cash for his supplies, thus saving him money which usually went for interest. He repaid his FSA loans promptly.

Buys Farm

In January, 1938, Ollie decided to make application to buy a farm under Bankhead-Jones Tenant Purchase Act. It was a 40-year loan and the interest rate was three per cent. His application was reviewed by the Tenant Purchase Committee, and he was considered eligible. They located a tract of land which they considered suitable for a family type farm. Owned by the Citizens National Bank of Durham, the 132-acre farm contained 30 acres in cultivation with a four-acre tobacco allotment, and a cotton allotment of 13 acres.

The loan was approved October 12, 1938 for $3,022 which included option of $2,399, repairs to dwelling $312, repairs to other buildings $270, land development $90, and fees and other acquisition expenses of $50.

Ollie confessed that he just couldn't sleep at night with that $3,000 debt haunting him and the 40 long years staring him in the face. The FSA has two methods of repayment, the first being the fixed payment plan and the other the variable payment plan. Ollie chose the variable plan under which he paid the landlord's share, kept records, and after deducting the operating expenses, paid the rest on the farm. Under this plan he could make several payments in one year if crops were good, and when a lean year came he found himself ahead.

First Year Hard

The first year was a pretty hard struggle and Ollie was able to pay only $26.79 when his average payment should have been $130.55. He worked hard and cooperated fully with FSA officials when they visited him and soon his diligence began to reap dividends. In 1942 he had a good year, according to his record book, having a net income of $1,530.57 from the sale of tobacco, eggs, pigs, and AAA payment. On his fourth year under the FSA program he paid $450 on his loan.

He had some mature marketable timber on his farm and with the help of the FSA, Mr. Tatum, the soil conservationist, and H. M. Singletary, county agent, Ollie decided to get bids on the timber. The three bids ranged from $8.75 to $10 a thousand on the stump. Using the selective method, he sold enough timber to finish paying for his farm, with a small balance left over. He has a good stand of young trees left which will be ready for market in another ten years.

At the rate he was going Ollie would have paid off his loan far ahead of time through the sale of crops, but timber prices were good and he took advantage of this fact.

The appearance of the Burnett farm and home is pleasing. The buildings are in excellent condition. The Burnetts seem well-fed and well-clothed. Besides Ollie and his wife there are six children, five boys and one girl, and Ollie's sister, who lives with them. Flonnie, his wife, and the elder children keep the record books.

On the farm today one may see a young, healthy-looking mule, two cows, a heifer and a male calf, 200 chickens, one sow, three hogs and a shoat. The barns are well filled with feed for the livestock, with two stacks of hay and more in the field. His corn crop is excellent this year, with his tobacco being only fair, however. His pantry is fairly bursting with the 363 quarts of vegetables and fruits canned during the summer with the pressure canner bought during the first year of cooperation with the FSA. Last year was more favorable for canning and he and his family canned over 500 quarts.

Ollie and his wife have taken the leadership of other colored families in the neighborhood and the others gather at their home for community meetings. Knowing what the FSA has done for him he declared that he will always cooperate with that organization and will continue to attend FSA meetings. When Ollie was ready to pay off his loan the letter he wrote to the FSA office was a perfect gem.

Being just a little bit superstitious, perhaps, Ollie admitted he hated to make the last payment on the farm, because he had always heard that when a man paid for his farm he was about ready to die.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
January 11, 1943

1943 Production Goals to Be Set At Meet Tuesday

216 Spartan Farmer To Be Awarded Better Living Certificates

Tomorrow will be a big day for agriculture in Spartanburg county and other food production centers the United States.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon farmers from all sections of the county are urged to assemble in the county courthouse for a 1943 production planning meeting. The meeting is one of the most important in the long and progressive agricultural history of the county. Not only are farmers urged to attend, including both landowners and tenants, but farmers' wives, 4-H club members and other producers.

Negro farmers and their wives are also invited. A section of the courtroom will be provided for them.

Farmers wishing to attend the meeting need not worry about transportation. The new gasoline rationing ruling prohibiting use of gasoline for social and other pleasure driving does not apply to this meeting which comes strictly under the heading of business and industry.

Will Award Certificates

In addition to an informal 'round table discussion of 1943 production plans and problems, a highlight will be the awarding to 216 Spartanburg county farmers of South Carolina Better Living Certificates. These awards will be made to farmers who during 1942 produced on their owned or rented farms 75 per cent or more of all food and feedstuffs required to support their families and livestock. County Farm Agent W. H. Stallworth will present the awards.

The program will be informal. Farmers will be invited to offer suggestions, make comments and otherwise participate in the discussions. No principal speaker has been engaged. Instead, brief and informal talks on farm production and the functions and plans of their agencies or mediums will be made by the following:

Speakers

L. B. Massey, Piedmont district farm agent.

W. H. Stallworth, county farm agent.

R. C. Jones, soil conservation service.

E. L. Bryson, chairman of the Spartanburg county USDA ward board and Agricultural Adjustment administration committee.

Charles O. Hearon, secretary of the Spartanburg chamber of commerce.

Charles Garrison, Fairforest vocational agriculture teacher.

W. A. Hambright, Farm Credit administration.

R. J. Ellison, Farm Security administration.

S. S. Wallace, Jr., publisher of The Spartanburg Herald and Journal.

Cliff Gray, in charge of farm promotional activities and programs, Station WSPA.

The county USDA war board is composed of representatives of all agricultural agencies in the county and is sponsor for the meeting.

In National Picture

The rally here Tuesday is one of many planned throughout the nation at the request of President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard. In this and all other sections of the United States farmers are requested to increase by approximately 15 per cent over 1942 volume their 1943 agricultural production. This includes both foods and feed-stuffs.

Increased production goal items include all types of livestock, principally milch cows, hogs, poultry, beef, long staple cotton and peanuts.

Sumter, S. C., Daily Item
January 11, 1943

County Farmers Will Meet Here Tomorrow To Hear Plans For 1943 Food Production.

Farmers of Sumter county, white and colored, will meet tomorrow morning at ten o'clock at the Sumter theater to hear plans for a greatly stepped up food production quota here in 1943, and also for the awarding of Better Farm Living certificates which have been presented anually since 1940.

The meeting has been called in observance of Farm Mobilization Day, which has been ordered throughout the country by presidential proclamation. Farmers, who produced more food last year than ever before, have been asked to strain even further in order to provide sufficient food for our army, our allies and the citizens on the home front this year.

A statewide meeting in preparation for the mobilization day was held last week in Columbia, and attended by all members of this country's U. S. D. A. war board. J. M. Eleazer, county agent, remained in Columbia for several days to make plans for the drive for more food production.

At the presentation of Better Farm Living certificates, 279 farmers will receive the awards, 176 colored and 103 white.

The total is more than has been reached in the past two years that the certificates have been awarded. In 1940, 231 were given out.

Mr. Eleazer, in announcing the figures, said that 951 Sumter county farmers had been enrolled in the program, the purpose of which is to attain 75 per cent or more production of all the farm's food and feed needs. Many of those who did not quite reach the 75 per cent figure, approached it nearly, Mr. Eleazer said, and almost all of the entrants made a good showing.

W. Y. Pitts, chairman of the USDA war board, will preside at tomorrow's meeting and the speakers will be Senator Alfred Scarborough, Miss Sallie Pearce, home demonstration agent; and Mr. Eleazer. After his talk, in which the goals for 1943 will be stressed, the certificates will be presented.

The colored farmers will occupy the balcony and the white farmers the lower floor.

The farmers will not be violating in any way the new gas rules by attending the meeting, Mr. Eleizer pointed out, as travel to meetings concerned with the war effort is expressly permitted.

The Better Farm Living certificates are being presented here, earlier than they are in other counties, in order that the two meetings may be combined.

Darlington, S. C. News & Press
January 14, 1943

National Farm Mobilization Day Observed

"Farmers Have Never Considered Hours In Their Patriotism"

Farmers from all sections of the county gathered at the local school auditorium Tuesday afternoon in observance of National Farm Mobilization Day. Both Negroes and whites gathered for the occasion.

The meeting was presided over by County Agent O. O. Dukes, and the invocation was given by the Rev. James A. Bowers. Mr. Dukes said that schools throughout the county had special exercises on Tuesday morning, and that he spoke before the local high school.

Mr. Dukes introduced two special guest speakers, Mr. Robert Coker of Hartsville and Mrs. Wallace Privette of Lydia.

Mr. Coker told the farmers that 1942 was a record year in food production, but "this year we are being asked to do even better; that the Russian Ukraine had been devastated by the German army and now it is good business on our part to furnish Russia with all of the food and ammunition that can be furnished." He said that we should re-dedicate ourselves to the service of our nation in the present emergency, and continued by saying "The patriotism of the farmers is something that we all recognize. They have never considered hours."

Mrs. Privette said that the need for food was so great that the failure to use the resources to the fullest would be nothing short of tragedy. She urged the women to can as much as pobbile during the coming year, and concluded with "As our boys dig in on the battlefield, it is as little as we can do to dig in on the home front."

Camden, S. C. Chronicle
January 22, 1943

FSA FAMILIES DO NOT FEAR FOOD RATIONING PROGRAM

Actual records on food production of 192 Farm Security families in Kershaw county for 1942 show a marked increase over food produced in 1941. These families have cooperated fully in the program "Food for Freedom."

In the livestock part of the program, the records show that 400 hogs were killed for home use of meat and lard, while 200 were put on the market. Actual figures also show that 13,200 dozen eggs and 10,536 fryers were sold during the year, as compared with 12,000 dozen eggs and 5,000 fryers sold in 1941. Six thousand good laying hens are being carried over for 1943. Milch cows were increased from 196 in 1941 to 225 in 1942.

Home garden acres were almost doubled in 1942. There were 195 acres of home garden and 230 acres of truck crops planted. The produce from these truck acres was sold to local markets and to private homes. 189 bushels of rice were harvested from 20 acres. This is a new crop for FSA families and they plan to plant more acreage in 1943. 7,163 bushels of sweet potatoes and 2,550 bushels of wheat were harvested as well as 1,722 gallons of syrup made.

For the 192 families, a general average of 379 quarts per family was made. 65 families met their canning budget while 11 families canned far in excess of their quota. 11 beeves were canned as compared to 5 in 1941.

Twenty-five families received Merit Award Certificates for meeting all of their goals in 1942 for "Food for Freedom." In addition to this two Negro families, Dobe Drakeford, of Kershaw route 6, and Sam Patterson, of Camden route 1, received cash awards in the Kershaw county corn contest.

Just what all of these figures mean is explained in words from Mrs. Lem L. Bradley, of Kershaw, Route 2, "We have more food than anybody", also an expression from Mrs. Clifton Hall, Cassatt Route 2, "Besides canning, drying and storing away enough food for my family, I have sold $150 worth of mustard, beans and peas to the airport $200 worth of milk and butter to private homes and $50 worth of tomatoes to market."

Although Kershaw county had extremely poor crop years in 1941 and 1942, FSA families grew long staple cotton in 1942, and that is why four families are able to pay their entire indebtedness. All of this indebtedness would not have matured until year or two later. One family pai their entire loan with money recei from sale of hogs.

Winnsboro, S. C. News & Herald
January 21, 1943

Negro Farmers Are Mobilized

A large group of Negro farmers met at Mt. Pisgah church Wednesday, January 12th, in the interest of the National Farm Mobilization Day, which they are to play their part in ways by which they can help in the war-time program. The National Radio program was heard. The reality of the problems of war was felt by those present as the group in saying that the sur- of the farmers and the na- Fairfield County Farm goals rests with the six million asked the farmers to increase one ers. He further stated that acre or one unit to meet these de- merchants will not be able mands on the agricultural fronts. ecure products as was done The part of the farmers is no peace time. lesser than that of industry and G. Belton, Jr., read the the servicemen.

Many of the colored schools reported mobilization programs on that day. At the County Training School, the colored agent addressed the school children asking that every back yard be planted to vegetables and that every family in the city purchase a pig or increase one unit over last year's production.

Manning, S. C. Times
January 20, 1943

Manning Colored Farm News

On Friday, January 8th, the Hilton Junior Farm Club met at the president's home in its second successful meeting. In spite of the bad weather a large number of farm boys and girls were present. We had a very successful and enjoyable meeting. Everybody that was present was well informed and inspired to go back to his or her respective farm home to put into action or lay more stress on the production of more food to help win this war.

This club is organized for the purpose of stimulating farm boys and girls to create and hold a love as well as a success for farm life. It is serving its purpose well. The result of this effort of this club will be, we hope, a speedy war victory.

This club has a president, a captain and a co-captain. The captains lead in group discussion of farm problems. It has club boosters that help boost or keep the club on the progressive movement.

We had a fine group discussion. These are some of the questions advanced and discussed: 1. Why is food so important in helping to win the war? 2. What is meant by victory garden? 3. Sec. Wickard has said food will win the war, explain this fully. 4. What are you doing to help win the war- 5. How many hogs are you killing this year? 6. Will this be enough for home and sale? These questions were advanced by the group captain Richard Spry and the various club boosters of the club.

These are a few suggestions given by the advisor and agricultural teacher, West W. Wright: Each family have a good year-around garden. Produce more pork. Produce more chickens and eggs and produce more milk.

The Senior farm clubs of the various sections of the Manning section are doing fine in the production of more food for victory also. These clubs are made up of adult farm men and women who are actually engaged in the business of farming.

In the next few days they are going to start commodity courses that will run for 10 weeks each. The purpose of the food courses is to instruct and encourage farm boys, girls, men and women to produce more food to help win this war.

Walterboro, S.C. Press & Standard
April 1, 1943

Farmers May Have Goal of 2,000 Acres

It appears that the farmers of Colleton county will reach their goal of 2,000 acres of peanuts established for this year, states County Agent L. W. Alford and W. S. Bush, AAA administrator. Almost every day some farmer comes in and pledges to plant peanuts for oil. Some of the important uses of the peanut are listed below: Peanut oil for airplane motors, plastics, fiber, peanut meal, peanut flour, peanut butter, peanut shortening, peanut candy, salted peanuts and many others too numerous to list here. One of the greatest contributions ever made by America to agriculture was made by Dr. George Washington Carver, negro of the Tuckegee Institute of Tuskegee, Ala. When he died a few months ago the agricultural leaders of the nation stated that through his investigations and scientific research that he had done as much for agriculture or doubtless more in developing the uses of this important crop as any man who has ever lived. Suggestions on peanut culture will be given by the county agent next week.

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier
September 12, 1943

Negro's Friends Plant Crop for Him

Holly Hill, Sept. 11.—Special: A negro, Darling Brown, 68 years old, who lives near Vance and who has been a tenant on the Ed S. Bannister farm all his life, has an interesting story to tell.

Just about the time he got ready to plant his crop last spring he became ill. Negroes living in the community came in and planted it for him. He has been all the year and these same neighbors have cultivated his crops and are now gathering it for him. Those who were unable to give work have contributed to his needs by furnishing food and clothing.

Brown wishes to express his deep appreciation of the assistance thus given him.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
May 1, 1943

Negroes Turned Out to Vote In Soil District Referendum

As many negroes as whites, and possibly more, voted in the March 31 county soil district referendum, C. W. Carraway, county agricultural agent, said yesterday.

The statement was in reply to a question as to how many negroes participated in the recent balloting which favored creation of the district, 100 to 56. Inquiry was made particularly as to Mount Pleasant where the soil district proposal was carried by a 35 to 0 count.

Mr. Carraway, in reply to another question, said that although no concerted effort was made to get out the negro landowners, the matter was explained before the election to the Colored Agricultural advisory committee which meets every third Saturday.

The negroes, Mr. Carraway said, are used to voting on AAA matters and turn out in force whenever they have the opportunity to vote.

The voting in the referendum was as follows:

	For	Against
Edisto island	1	21
John's island (three boxes)	21	8
Meggett and Younge's island	18	12
Wadmalaw island	0	9
Mount Pleasant (two boxes)	35	0
Ladson	2	0
Charleston Rt. 4	0	5
James island	20	1
McClellanville	0	0
Awendaw (two boxes)	3	0
Totals	100	56

FARM NEWS.

S. C. STRIBLING

May 1, 1943

Spray and Fertilize Peaches.

An inspection made this week in several of the smaller commercial peach ochards of the county shows a faily good crop of young peaches on a good many of the trees. We understand that this is also true in a good many home orchards and we suggest that both commercial and home orchardists immediately look over their orchards and locate the trees or areas which have young peaches on them and give these trees or areas all the care necessary to produce a good quality of fruit. The two things needed right now are the "worm spray" to control worms and fertilizer to "grow out" the young peaches.

The worms in peaches come from eggs laid in the tiny peaches by the peach curculio which punctures the young fruit and lays the eggs.

The first damage from the curiculio usually comes just about the time the bloom appear about every two weeks until late May or early June. The curculio may be controlled by a thorough spraying of the fruit with arsenate of lead just as the shucks shed with additional sprays every two weeks until at least three applications have been made. If a little sulphur is added the spray will help to control leaf curl and if nicotine sulphate is added the aphis or plant lice may be controlled.

An application of fertilizer, especially nitrogen, will put new growth into the trees and help to grow out the young peaches. Nitrogen is especially needed in the case of trees where the leaves have a yellowish tinge.

Peach growers who have peaches have a responsibility not only to themselves, but to others to grow out a high quality of fruit.

Colored Farmer Diversifies.

During the week we stopped for a few minutes on the farm of S. T. Dawkins, colored farmer in the State Line section of the county. We found Dawkins planning a divesified system of farming on his farm which might well be considered by both white and colored farmers.

In the first place he has for some months been selling whole milk to the milk truck of the Carnation Milk Company which passes by his farm each day. At the present time he he is milking only one cow, but arranges to make a sale on alternate days and says the milk income certainly helps throughout the year. In the second place we noted Dawkins had a nice bunch of young broilers just about ready for marketing and just before we visited the farm the vocational agriculture teacher from the Chesnee High School had been to his farm and had caponized several young cockerels to be grown out as capons.

Dawkins showed us a nice flue-heated sweet potato bed in which a nice crop of potato plants was just breaking through. These plants will be used for planting his own field of potatoes and the balance will be sold.

He also told us of his plans for planting a field of soybeans to supply legume haw for his two milk cows, for planting a patch of cantaloupes and watermelons for sale this summer, and of course, for planting his cotton allotment. He is working a small farm and does not make a big income, but we believe our readers will agree that the thinking and planning of this colored farmer is sound

Points on Hog Raising

We were glad to note from a recent list taken from AAA farm plan sheets for 1943 that about 775 farm operators in this county showed on their plan sheets that they are growing three or more hogs on each farm, and that a great many of them are planning to have sows farrow in spring or fall. This is apparently going to help a weak point in our farming in this county. For years we have had to buy pigs from other counties or other states which has proven rather expensive and unsatisfactory.

We have written each of these 775 operators calling attention to the wisdom of planting from one-half to one acre in soybeans, pearl millet or other summer grazing crop for each brood sow, or each 11 to 15 feeder pigs to be grown out. This green crop will not only help to cut down on the feed bill, but will result in healthier, quicker maturing hogs.

The Biloxi soybeans when planted in early May will give quick grazing and if properly handled will supply grazing from late June until September. By proper handling we mean arranging for the grazing patch to be divided into sections so that hogs may be rotated from one lot to another, thus allowing one lot to grow while another is being grazed.

Dillon, S. C., Herald
August 26, 1943

Dunk Wright, industrious colored farmer on Route 1, Latta, has sold so far this season approximately $1,000 worth of vegetables in Dillon, Latta, Mullins and Marion and is still gathering. Dunk raises quality products and always finds a ready market for his vegetables. He says Dillon is his largest market and the Dillon ladies "sure have canned the vegetables this year." Dunk also plants a good acreage of cotton, tobacco, corn and other farm produce, and raises chickens for market. A few days ago he lost by fire a barn containing $400 worth of tobacco on which there was no insurance, but he takes his loss philosophically by saying that when a man is trying to do things he is bound to meet with some misfortunes.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
September 29, 1943

TENANT WITH TWO SONS IN ARMY BUYING BONDS

DILLON, S. C., Sept. 28.—Pete McRae, a Negro tenant farmer of Dillon county came to town last week and bought five "E" bonds in the third war loan drive. He is 55 years old and has always been a tenant farmer. He has only two sons, both of them in the Army, Eddie David being stationed at Camp Vandorn, Miss., and Cecil is on foreign duty. He and his wife and 12-year-old daughter are carrying on the farm profitably despite the absence of his sons.

3-1943

South Carolina

Negro F. S. A. Borrower Praised by Supervisor

Manning, S. C. Times
October 6, 1943

Joe Young, a Negro FSA borrower from Clarendon County—a man with a wife and eleven children—has definitely proven that the small farmer can be depended upon not only to buy his proportionate share of war bonds, but also to produce his full quota of livestock and foodstuffs vital to the war effort.

In the fall of 1942, Young invested $650 in war bonds, and this year he plans not only to pay his total debt and set aside his operating capital for 1944, but to invest $350 in war bonds during the Third War Loan drive.

"I want to bring that last year bond up to a thousand dollar one," the Negro farmer declared. "When I complete the sale of my crops and meet all of my other obligations, I am going to invest what is left in bonds." And he added, "I want to buy as many as I can so that we can invest in a farm of our own when this war is over."

According to I. S. Butler, County FSA Supervisor at Manning, Joe Young's family lives on very poor land and plants cotton, tobacco, hay peanuts, and sweet potatoes, and in addition, raises hogs, chickens, and a few cows. Thus, it is noted that Young does not rely solely upon cotton and tobacco for year-round employment and full income.

The Clarendon County Negro farmer received his initial loan from FSA in 1936. His net worth at that time was around $265. At the present time, however, his net worth is figured at $3300, according to Mr. Butler.

Colored Farmers Engaged In Soil Conservation

August 11, 1943
Aiken, S. C., Standard & Review

By H. J. Hardy

Regina Morgan of the Salley Community with the aid of the Edisto Soil Conservation District has recently worked up a complete farm conservation on her farm. The plan calls for the establishment of a permanent pasture; kudzu and sericea for temporary grazing and hay; construction of terraces and a three year strip rotation.

George Bauknight says Kudzu is just the thing for any farm, on which there is livestock, where no permanent pasture is established. George is contemplating on establishing 2 more acres of kudzu on his farm in the very near future.

Ben Peterson of Ocean Grove community says the perennial strip established on his farm, just above a large gulley, has really served its purpose well during the heavy rains this season. It has kept the gulley from cutting any larger or deeper. This perennial strip is of kudzu and sudan grass established between two terrace intervals around a hill of 10 to 15% slope.

Mack Livingston has recently cut an excellent crop of hay from his sericea planting made last year. In checking over this 1 acre area a few traces of dodder was found. Dodder is a yellow love vine which twines around sericea and crawls from one stalk to another. All farmers having one year old stands would do well to check over this sericea for dodder. If this yellow love vine is found, straw should be placed over this area and burned to destroy the dodder.

Memphis Tenn. Commercial Appeal
February 7, 1943

FARMERS CHECKING MACHINERY STOCKS

West Tennessee County Agents Completing Reports

CHICK PROJECTS STARTED

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Tennessee, Bureau

JACKSON, Tenn., Feb. 6.—West Tennessee's agricultural spotlight was turned this week to the farm machinery survey, which is being conducted in all 21 West Tennessee counties, Judd Brooks, district extension agent, said here Saturday.

"Hardin County has sent in its summary with 26 out of 27 of the communities reporting," the district agent said.

Examples of Victory Committee work came from A. M. Walker, agent of Weakley County, who reports that all committeemen have turned in their reports.

Committees Report

"We have reports from some 175 Victory Committee members and those that have been received have been tallied and we hope to have the complete report in the near future," Mr. Walker said.

Agent Webster Pendergrass of Henry County reported that records received at his office show the committeemen have worked to get them complete and accurate as possible.

"A review of some of the reports received from some of the individual farmers indicate that there is quite a bit of used machinery available for sale all over the county," the agent said.

T. R. Wingo of Gibson County said a check on the machinery survey in that county shows that 158 Victory Committee members have turned in complete reports and 74 more are to be received.

Near Completion

Dyer County's agent, J. R. Barrett, reported his survey was nearing completion and he hoped to have the entire survey complete in the next 10 days.

Also coming into the farm limelight is the 4-H Club chick project being carried on through the District Extension Office and the county agents, Mr. Brooks said.

Haywood County recently agreed to sponsor the 4-H chick project for 250 white boys and girls and at least 100 negroes. They are to provide each boy and girl with 50 baby chicks and 50 pounds of starting mash.

Lynn A. Warner, Decatur County agent, reported that 307 4-H Club members have been enrolled.

Henry County Agent Webster Pendergrass said, "In the schools I have visited we have already received enrolment cards from some of the school boys and girls who wish to become members of the club."

Chicks Delivered

A total of 4300 baby chicks was delivered to the farmers of Hardin County during January, Raymond Matthews, county agent, said.

County agents all over the district continue to report the filling out of forms for farmers who seek draft deferment on their farming occupation.

Agent H. D. Gordon of Benton County said the County Farm Committee interviewed 12 men in one day.

Webster Pendergrass, Henry County agent, reported from a recent meeting with the draft board in that county.

"The draft board indicated it was doing all within its power to keep essential farmers and farm boys on the farm this year."

T. R. Wingo, Gibson County agent, reported success from a tractor school.

Ripley, Tenn. Enterprise
January 29, 1943

FARMERS, TENANTS URGED TO ENROLL IN PLANT TO PROSPER

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 25.—Stressing the need for greater production of Food for Freedom and the live at home program, The Lauderdale County Enterprise and The Commercial Appeal again will sponsor the Plant To Prosper and Live-At-Home program in Lauderdale county in 1943.

The campaign to enlist 125,000 farm families of Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Missouri under the banner of Plant to Prosper and Live-At-Home began last week and will close at midnight, May 1st.

A total of $3850 in cash and valuable merchandise will be given to farm families of the four states who make the best records in the competition, according to County Agent F. H. Paschal and Home Demonstration Agent, Miss Nancy Warren, who will have charge of the contest locally. Also taking part in the contest will be officials of the Farm Security Administration.

Winners of the contest in this county will be awarded the Plant To Prosper Certificate of Honor, testifying to their abilities as farmers, and will be invited to attend the Mid-South Farm Forum and Plant To Prosper Rally in Memphis in December.

Families competing for the $3850 in cash this year will be urged to live at home, diversify their crops, conserve their soil and improve their farm homes and farm management.

Winners will be selected on the following basis:

Living at home, 40 percent, which includes the raising of the farm family's vegetables and meats and feed for livestock.

Diversification, 20 percent, which means the raising of more than one money crop.

Soil conservation, 20 percent, which includes approved practices of rotation cover crops, terracing and other programs approved by the State Extension Services of the Mid-South.

Home Management, 20 percent, which means improvement of the farm home as far as income will justify, and the keeping of the Plant To Prosper Record Book.

The Plant To Prosper and Live-At-Home Competitions this year will have two divisions:

Tenant or Sharecropper Division for all tenants, sharecroppers or renters—Landowner Division for all landowners who farm their land with or without tenants or sharecroppers.

To be eligible to win one of the many cash prizes, the farm family must fill out the Plant To Prosper enrollment blank, which may be obtained from the county or home agent or FSA office. Five entries in any division qualifies the county in that division. All counties in the four states may qualify in all divisions. The county which has the largest enrollment on the basis of farm population will be awarded the Plant To Prosper Enrollment Trophy.

Cash awards will include $500 cash to the tenant or landowner making the best record; $250 to the tenant making the best record; $100 to the tenant making the best home improvement record, and $25 each to the state winner in the Home Improvement Division; state landowner awards of $100, $75, $50, and state tenant awards of the same amounts.

In the Live-At-Home Contest for Negro farmers, the sweepstakes prize will be $250, and there will be a $100 tenant sweepstakes prize. State prizes are $50 for first, $25 for second, $15 for third, $10 for fourth in both the Landowner and the Tenant Divisions.

Farmers who plan to participate in the program this year should enroll now at the office of the county agent, home demonstration agent or FSA supervisors. Record books will be provided when an enrollee signs his registration card.

Humboldt, Tenn., Courier Chronicle
February 11, 1943

Plant To Prosper Plan Now Working

Designed to aid the Southern farmer in his struglge to improve his economic condition by encouraging the production of food and feed for the family and livestock, soil conservation, crop diversification and better farm and home management, registration in the 10th annual Plant To Prosper and Live-At-Home Competitions now is in progress in Gibson County.

Farmers of this county who have not already enrolled in the program, sponsored by The Commercial Appeal, and assisted by this paper, are urged to do so this week by Walter Durham, contest director.

"We hope every farmer in the Mid-South, large and small, who participates in the Food for Freedom program this year will also enroll in the Plant To Prosper Contest and the Live-At-Home Competition for negro farmers," Durham said. "An imposing list of prizes, totaling $3850, has been arranged, and every farmer participating in the contest has an equal chance to win some of the prize money.

"Every farmer should remember that to win a cash prize he does not have to be a master farmer," Mr. Durham continued. "All that is necessary to win is that a farmer do the very best he can with what he has to do with. A poor farmer on a poor farm has just as good a chance to win as a prosperous farmer on rich land. It is the progress a farm family makes during the year that counts with the Judging Committee."

Enrollment blanks and record books for each contest may be obtained from the county extension agents or Farm Security Administration supervisors or by writing direct to the Commercial Apepal. There is no cost whatever attached to entering the contest.

Fayetteville, Tenn., Observer
February 11, 1943

NEGROES ENROLL IN WAR TRAINING

It is with pride that we refer to the fact that negroes of Lincoln county are aware of their patriotic duty. We offer as proof the following statistic, compiled from attendance records in rural training classes, 382 members enrolled with 13,019 training hours. The classes were organized under the supervision of vocational agriculture department of the colored high school and advise by Fred Johnson, Jim Kertchaval, John T. Davison, Bud Briggs and Dr. L. M. Donalson.

The courses being offered are milk production, swine and poultry production. A farm machinery repairs course is being offered at E. B. Noles blacksmith shop and being instructed by him. The class meets Monday through Friday, 7 :30 p.m. to 10 p.m. This course not only affords an opportunity to learn a useful trade but all farmers may bring their farm equipment and have it repaired free of charge. This course is open to all classes in production, conservation and processing of food and is to be started February 15. in the following communities: Boonshill, Mulberry, Petersburg, Blanche, Kelso, Haysland, Mary's Grove, Howell, Skinem, Antrock, Dellrose, Booneville, Elora, Lindsay Valley, Molino and Mimosa.

This course is being offered by the state board of vocational education and comes through the Lincoln county board of education.

Fayetteville, Tenn., News
February 11, 1943

Negroes Enroll In War Training

It is with pride that we refer to the fact that negroes of Lincoln county are aware of their patriotic duty. We offer as proof the following statistics, compiled from attendance records in Rural Training Classes, 382 members enrolled with 13,019 training hours. The classes were organized under the supervision of Vocational Agriculture Department of Colored High School and advised by Fred Johnson, Jim Kertchaval, John T. Davidson, Bud Briggs and Dr. L. M. Donaldson.

The courses being offered are: milk production, swine and poultry production. A farm machinery repair course is being offered at E. B. Noles' blacksmith shop, and being instructed by Mr. Noles.

The class meets Monday through Friday, 7:30 p.m., to 10:00 p|m| This course not only offers an opportunity to learn a useful trade but all farmers may bring their farm equipment and have it repair free of charge.

This course is open to all.

Classes in production, conservation and processing of foods are to be started on February 15, in the following communities: Boonshill, Mulberry, Petersburg, Blanche, Kelso, Haysland, Mary's Chapel, Howell, Skinem, Antioch, Dellrose, Booneville, Elora, Lindsay, Molino and Mimosa.—Contributed

Henderson, Tenn. Independent
Feb. 12, 1943

INDEPENDENT WILL SPONSOR FARM CONTEST

Joins Commercial Appeal In Urging Plant To Prosper Live-at-Home Programs.

Designed to aid the Southern farmer in his struggle to improve his economic condition by encouraging the production of food and feed for the family and livestock, soil conservation, crop diversification and better farm and home management, registration in the Tenth Annual Plant To Prosper and Live-at-Home Competitions now is in progress in Chester county.

Farmers of Chester county who have not already enrolled in the program, sponsored by The Chester County Independent and The Commercial Appeal, are urged to do so immediately by Walter Durham, contest director.

"We hope every farmer in the Mid-South, large and small, who participates in the Food For Freedom program this year will also enroll in the Plant to Prosper Contest and the Live-at-Home Competition for negro farmers," Mr. Durham said. "An imposing list of prizes, totaling $3,850, has been arranged, and every farmer participating in the contest has an equal chance to win some of the prize money.

"Every farmer should remember that to win a cash prize he does not have to be a master farmer," Mr. Durham continued. "All that is necessary to win is that a farmer do the very best he can with what he has to do with. A poor farmer on a poor farm has just as good a chance as a prosperous farmer on rich land. It is the progress a farm family makes during the year that counts with the Judging Committee."

Enrollment blanks and record books for each contest may be obtained from N. S. Martin, county farm agent, or the Farm Security Administration office in the Court House. There is no cost whatever attached to entering the contest.

The Independent knows there are many first class farmers in Chester County and it urges them to enter the contest. Several farm families here have won prizes during the past ten years.

Jackson, Tenn. Sun
March 2, 1943

NEGRO AGRICULTURE

TEACHERS HOLDING PRODUCTION CLASSES

The negro agriculture teachers in 27 high schools in West Tennessee have underway or have completed 172 Production and Farm Machinery Repair courses for negro farmers in their local communities. The Vocational Agriculture teachers in cooperation with the local school officials are making every effort possible to assist the farmer in meeting the goals of increased farm production so every farmer may do his part in the Food For Victory Program this year.

Prof. B. L. Gilmore, Teacher of Vocational Agriculture Denmark High School, with the assistance of local teachers and farmers, is completing his ninth class under this program. He is asking the farmers who attended these courses to come together at the Denmark High School Wednesday, March 3rd for the final meeting and program planning to meet their increased production goals for 1943.

Negro agriculture teachers in other counties will hold similar meetings to assist their farmers in their 1943 Production planning, according to J. W. Brimm, distirct supervisor, Vocational Agriculture.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

First Negro WAC Band Makes Bow At Fort Des Moines

FORT DES MOINES, Ia.—The first Negro WAC band, which was organized in September and at present is composed of 19 musicians, made its initial appearance her recently at the reopening of one of the Service clubs.

The band, with Second Lieutenant Alice M. M[illegible] of Springfield, Mass., as its commanding officer, is under the direction of Master Sergeant Joan Lamb of Cleveland, Ohio, a graduate of the Army Music School.

Feel Plan Would Aid Small Farmer And U. S. Allies

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—"The only way out for many of the people of the South is in organized migration out of the United States to other countries," it was asserted in discussions of the tenth annual convention of the Southern Tenant Farmers' union here November 9-11 with more than 250 delegates present from various Mid-South locals.

The suggestions were the result of observations and reports by members of the union and their friends, who are stationed on military outposts throughout the world where they have seen millions of acres of undeveloped farm land lying unused. It was suggested that Brazil, Australia, Canada and other allies of the United States might welcome "some of our disinherited colored and white citizens as settlers in areas suitable for farming."

WANT EARLY END OF WAR

In a report, prepared by the executive council of the union, on the theme, "The Rural South in the Post-War World," the following position was taken:

"First of all, the members of the Southern Tenant Farmers' union want an early end to the war and a peace that will prevent all future world conflicts. They wish to see the Four Freedoms extended to all nations and races of the world. They believe that the United States government should make every effort to end in our own country the injustices that make a mockery of the ideals set forth as the hope of all peoples throughout the world.

"Members of the union believe that, as a matter of wartime necessity, the poll tax laws of the eight Southern poll tax states should be repealed and the right to vote be given to all American citizens. They likewise favor the extension of social security protection to all classes of farmers and farm workers as well as to other groups of citizens who are now excluded. Further, the national labor relations act should be amended to include farm workers and a special wage and hour measure be adopted to establish standards for farm workers."

URGES NEW LAND POLICY

The union also contended that a new land policy should be adopted which will break up throughout the nation the holdings of large tracts of farm land by large owners, commercial farming interests and absentee landlords. The union felt that a program should be adopted which will make the use of productive lands in the United States the responsibility of all of the people and that no individual should hold title to land which he and his family are unable to cultivate with their own labor. Agricultural experts should be called upon, it was held, to determine the size of farms to be held in each of the various crops and regions of the country. It was also stated that a law should be enacted placing a graduated land tax on all farm lands owned by individuals and corporate interests above the maximum set for individual farm ownership for each crop or region.

SAYS CONGRESS SHOULD AID FARM OWNER

The union further contended that Congress should adopt a Farm Ownership Act similar to the Federal Housing Act which would permit bona fide farm families to purchase land and homes with a down payment of 5 per cent and yearly payments spread over a period of at least 25 years at low rates of interest. The present owners of land should be paid the actual value for the land and improvements thereon, it was added.

Following a formal invitation through H. L. Mitchell, general secretary of the Southern Farm Tenants' union, officials of the War Food Administration, War Manpower commission, and U.S. Agricultural Extension Service in attendance and spoke at a special conference of migratory farm workers the opening day of the meet November 9.

At the [illegible] of Mr. Mitchell, the recent convention sought to work out plans with the Government officials for providing jobs to ran estimated 50,000 seasonal farm workers who will be unemployed in the Mid-South for the next five months.

Two Negroes Awarded War Dept. Honor

Sec. Stimson Makes Initial Token Awards For Outstanding Work

WASHINGTON.—Two Negroes were among 17 civilians here who received the emblem for civilian service as initial token awards presented by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson when the War Department honored its civilian employes throughout the nation Wednesday, December 8.

They are William P. Robinson, recently retired chief messenger in the Office of the Undersecretary of War, who has served for 44 years prior to his retirement, and Charles D. Sidney, mesesnger in the Office of the Surgeon General, who has been actively employed in the War Department for 29 [illegible]

These ceremonies which cited the employes for having served honorably for at least six months prior to N[illegible]ber 1, 1943, fell on the date of the second anniversary of the declaration of war by the United States and has been designated as "Civilian Award Day" by the department.

Approximately 880,000 War Department employes throughout the nation were engbile to receive awards, of which number about 21,000 are stationed in the Washington area.

150 WAAC'S REPLACE FORT CUSTER UNIT

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Mildred Osby Commands; Chicagoan Is Her Assistant

FORT CUSTER, Mich. — A new contingent of WACs has replaced a unit of soldiers at Fort Custer and is now at full company strength. Twelve of the company of 105 will remain in the company area to perform various necessary company duties. They are working in the records, insurance and allotments, and classification sections of the Reception Center.

C. Sinclair

Commanding officer of the new company is Second Officer Mildred L. Osby of Boston. A graduate of the First Officer Candidate class at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, in August, 1942, Lieut. Osby has been on duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Fort Devens, and the War Department Bureau of Public Relations. Washington, D. C. In civilian life, she was employed by the Massachusetts Board of Public Welfare until 1938, when she went to Chicago to work with the Social Security Board there.

Third Officer Connie Sinclair, Chicago, also assisting in the company, is a graduate of Tillotson college, Austin, Texas, from which she obtained a bachelor of arts degree. She was later employed by the Chicago Board of Education until she went to the Chicago Office of Price Administration Board as a registrar.

3-1943 Wisconsin

Develops Co-op Farm Area In Wisconsin

Amsterdam News New York, N. Y.

By DR. DENNIS A. BETHEA

CHICAGO (ANP)—The Rev. Hermes Zimmerman, pastor of the Second Methodist church, Beloit, Wis., has started a real "Back to the land" movement, which bids fair to become national in scope. This began with the purchase of a 200-acre farm and the inception of a chicken-raising business. They have developed a poultry plant that is producing $35,000 worth of poultry.

The Rev. Zimmerman first found that it was necessary to inoculate at least 20 families with the idea of buying and operating a cooperative farm and it was essential next to finance the plan and put it into operation. After these first 20 families became enthusiastic, each laid down $100. A tract on the east side of the Rock river, between Beloit and Jamesville, was purchased.

REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM

Eddie D[illegible] staff correspondent for the Chicago Sun, in a recent Sunday edition, has this to say: "The venture is a cooperative one and if it proves successful may do much to take Negroes out of the slums of the big cities and place them on their own fruit, grain and garden truck producing acres.

"It may in time, if Dr. Zimmerman's hopes are realized, revolutionize the status of the Negro, make him independent and economically secure."

A few weeks ago the Beloit daily contained the following editorial: "Last winter, when there was snow on the ground and farming and gardening were in the planning and catalogue stage, the Rev. Hermes Zimmerman, pastor of Second Methodist church, was busily engaged in laying the ground-work for the Emerson-Dunbar farm project for Beloit Negroes.

NEEDS COURAGE

"It took a lot of courage and a lot of planning to get the project started, but now the farm is purchased, buildings have been remodled. Some new constructions have been completed and the cooperators in the project have gardens and are raising 8,000 chickens most of which will be sold in the food for freedom effort."

The Beloit pastor organized the project in the belief that in times when employment will not be available as now, many of the families, by owning a plot of 10 acres or more of their own, will be able to supplement much of their food needs.